

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

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No. 1.

LETTERS FROM THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE
TO HON. HENRY LAURENS, 1777-1780.

(Continued from the October number.)

[44]

Addressed:

private

to

the honorable henry Laurens esq.

Valley forge camp eight june 1778

dear Sir

I had the honor of writing you yesterday my sentiments upon the new behaviour of monsieur de connway, towards you, and towards every body—you will be after this surpris'd that I write again in his favor—you would be more so had you seen the letter I receive from him—but he is an officer in the french service, and much known by a friend of mine, and let him be mad with you, ungrateful with me, I schall try to be of some what useful to him—however as it was impossible to adress myself to you, I desire c^l^{ot} lee to mention my name in case that gentleman was spoken of

in Congress—I am very certain of not succe'ding, but I will say at least that I did not neglect him.
with the highest Regard I am

Yours

the M^r de Lafayette

Endorsed: Marquis delafayette
8th June 1778
Rec^d 16th

[45]

Valley forge camp 12 june 1778

dear Sir

I can not write to york town without asking my good friend M^r henry Laurens how he does, and which are is present ideas upon the arrival of the commissioners appointed for to currupt a part of the continent, deceive the other, and *if possible* enslave the whole as far as it is consistent with the present state of affairs. if you were to ask my private opinion I would refer you to the earl of abington's speech, as the candid sentiments of a man who being at the fountain head may give us some knowledge of the true idea they have in parliament of their Ridiculous and deceitfull commission for to grant *pardons* to the *faithfull* subjects of george the third. I understand they have sent five commissioners, ambassadors, or whatever you'll be pleas'd to call them.

Lord *howe* is a very brave man, a good seaman, who distinguish'd himself at s^t kas last war, who in the civil way is no body, and who will not shine in his political commission

Sir *henry Clinton* is a military pedant, somewhat blunderer and nothing more.

governor johnstone is a sensible man, but a dangerous one—his being in the opposition till this moment has made him popular—but his being chosen for a commission where many Ministerial blunders are to be brought to the Light, is a certain mark that he has been corrupted by his most excellent Majesty for how many guineas I do'nt know but I hope to learn from my friends in england one day or other.

the others are unknown to me, and unknown to the world but for some books made by themselves or theyr friends, which I do'nt know the title of—I have been told that the secretary has some years ago deceiv'd, and Ruin'd a young Lady in this country, but now he wants to work upon a larger scale.

I have reserv'd the earl of *carlisle* for the last—he is a fine gentleman, very well powderd, and a man of *bon goust*—he began by Ruining his own fortune, and wanted to get the Reputation of a man belov'd by the ladies—While I was in england he was much in love with a young fair dutchess and pretty ill treated by her—however he is a good poet.

I do'nt understand how they did send those commissioners with such instructions as will immediately discover theyr scheme of treachery, deception, tyranny, vengeance, corruption, and indeed of every Rascality under the fairest names—that word of pardon is not only *absurd* but very insolent—ah my dear sir, never suffer such a people to approach you—look down upon them and when ever they'll want to come near in order to corrupt and deceive, keep them alwaïs at a distance, and never suffer a word to be spoken, or a letter to be written to them till *independency will be acknowledged by parliament, the troops with drawn, even from canada*, for Canada is necessary to the liberties of America.

do'nt you look upon it as a great mark of confidence from france that they are not in a greate hurry to be represented in this country—they are convinc'd that gratefulness will conquer any old prejudice, that they eyes of the people are openned, and every thing proves that my country means nothing but what is your advantage and true interest.

I am very glad Ms *Carmichale* is arriv'd—he is a sensible, amiable, virtuous, and charming gentleman on every Respect—he wants I believe to be in the army and I hope he will be employed there. to his own agreement, as I am

sure it will turn to the good of the service. if he has brought some french papers be so good as to send them to me

with the highest Regard I have the honor to be

dear Sir

Your most obedient servant
the M^{re} deLafayette

will you be so good as to give me your opinion upon what will be done by congress in consequence of my letter concerning monsieur touzard, colonel Armand, and the chevalier de fayolles.

Endorsed: Marquis delafayette

12 June 1778 Rec^d. 16th—

Ans^d. 19th—

[46]

Camp 23^d june 1778

dear Sir

I beg leave to acquaint the h^{on}ble Congress of the arrival of M^{re} le M^{re} de vienne a gentleman who is coming from france to serve in theyr army and desires to be in my family as a volunteer if it is acceptable to them—M^{re} Carmichall who came over with him may give you any intelligence you can wish about his family and character—I will only say that both are Reccommandatn, that he is the Son of a much Reputed general officer, and that he is himself a captain since twenty years, was twenty four years in the service, made four campaigns, has now the commission of Major of dragoons, and will probably get a Regiment in a schort time in france—he asks nothing, and only wish some Rations for horses, servants, and a waggon might be allowed to him, as it is impossible to get those things by other means—he do'nt want any other expence of his to be spoken of, and if ever Congress thinks his services may be useful, (as he is a reputed officer of dragoons) he may accept what is propos'd but never trouble with any demands.

I beg leave to join here my voice to this of all lovers of liberty, all good americans, all true frenchmen, in ex-

pressing my admiration and my pleasure at the noble, spirited, and ever to be prais'd answer of Congress, to the deceitfull and some what impertinent address of the British commissioners—that afforded me a double satisfaction as I felt it in a double capacity.

with the highest Regard I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient servant
the M^{re} de Lafayette

Endorsed: Marquis delafayette

23 June 1778—

[47]

Camp 23^d june 1778

dear Sir

as it is very late and I want to be up at one o'clock for putting in motion the part of the army I am intrusted with I will only aknowledge the reception of y^r late favor, in which some french letters were inclos'd—they brought me the most pleasing accounts of my friends, tho' they were as late as january last—I heartly thank you for forwarding them with such a kind exactness.

I will not tell you any news as you get them from the fountain head—I hope this Retreat of theyrs will not prouve useless to us, and if opportunities are offered the country we are in is already a standing proof that gⁿ washington knows how to Make use of 'em—C¹⁰¹ john Laurens has been to reconnoitre a ground with gⁿ portail.

when gⁿ m^kintoch will want ch^{vaier} de failly &c. tell him that they wait for his orders and are very impatient to join him—be so good as to forward the affair of M^r touzard and c¹⁰¹ Armand.

inclos'd I send you a letter for Congress to let them know the arrival of a french gentleman of a remarkable family and of reputation as an officer of dragoons, who desires to serve as a volunteer in my family.

the Answer of Congress to the commissioners is a fine piece.

good night to you, my dear sir, with the most sincere affection and Regard I have the honor to be

Yours

The M^l^e de Lafayette

Endorsed: Marquis delafayette

23 June 1778

Rec^d. 5th—July

(To be continued in the next number of this magazine.)

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS OF THE GENERAL
COMMITTEE, SECRET COMMITTEE AND PRO-
VINCIAL CONGRESS, 1775.

(Continued from the October number.)

[29]

[CHARLES KING CHITTY TO WILLIAM HENRY DRAYTON.]

June 23. 1775 Received of W. H. Drayton the sum of seventy Pounds for carrying an express from the Committee of Intelligence to Willmington by order of Congress. C^r: King Chitty

[30]

[JOHN MILNER TO WILLIAM HENRY DRAYTON.]

June 24. 1775 Received of M^r Drayton the sum of ten Pounds Curr, on account of the repairing the Public arms, & for which I promise to account—

John Milner

[31]

[JOHN MILLER TO WILLIAM HENRY DRAYTON.]

July 8. 1775. Received of W^m H^r— Drayton the sum of fifty pounds in advance on account of my cleaning & repairing the Public arms

John Milner

[32]

[EDWARD WEYMAN TO WILLIAM HENRY DRAYTON.]

Sir/

I have since the 18th of June Last Imploy'd, Adam Willts, Jacob Souber, Fredrick Souer, and John Costine, in the Service of the Public to the 1st Instant about the Guns, you will Therefore be pleas'd to pay them at the rate of 10s p^r day for their trouble—

I am Sir Your most humb^le Sert

Edwd Weyman

3^d July 1775

To the Honorable
William H. Drayton

July 12. 1775 Received thirty Pounds being the full contents
of the above order the due portions of which money I promise
to pay to the concerned.

Friedreich Sauer

[33]

[INDIAN AFFAIRS.]

Extracts from the Proceedings of the Congress,
July 12th. 1775.—

The Congress took into Consideration the Report of the
Committee on Indian affairs, which after Several amend-
ments was agreed to, and is as follows.

That the Securing & preserving the Friendship of the In-
dian Nations appears to be a Subject of the utmost moment
to these Colonies,

That there is too much Reason to apprehend that Admin-
istration will Spare no Pains to excite the Several nations of
Indians to take up Arms against these Colonies; and that it
becomes us to be very active and vigilant in exerting every
prudent means to strengthen & confirm the friendly Dis-
position towards these Colonies which has long prevailed
among the Northern Tribes, and which has lately manifested
by Some of those to the Southward.

That Commissioners be appointed from this Congress to
Superintend Indian affairs in behalf of these Colonies.

That there be Three Departments of Indians, the North-
ern, Middle & Southern, the northern to extant so far
South as to include the whole of the Indians known by the
Name of the Six Nations, and all the Indians northward
of those nations, The Southern Departments to extend so far
north as to Include the Cherokees, and all the Indians that
may be to the Southward of them, and the middle to con-
tain the Indian Nations that lie between the other two De-
partments.

That five Commissioners be appointed for the Southern
Department, That the Commissioners have power to treat
with the Indians in their respective Departments, in the
name, and on the behalf of the united Colonies, in order to

perserve Peace, and Friendship with the Said Indians, and to prevent their taking any part in the present Commotions.

That the Commissioners for the Southern Department receive from the Continental Treasury the Sum of Ten Thousand Dollars for defraying the Expences of Treaties and Presents to the Indians.

That the Commissioners respectively have power to take to their Assistance Gentlemen of Influence among the Indians, in whom they can confide, and to appoint agents residing near or among the Indians to watch the Conduct of the Superintendants and their Emissaries.

That in case the commissioners for the respective Districts, or any of them in either District, Shall have Satisfactory proof that the Kings Superintendants, their Deputies or Agents, or any other Person whatsoever, are active in Stirring up, or inciting the Indians or any of them to become inimical to the American Colonies, Such Commissioners ought to cause Such Superintendant or other offender to be Seized and kept in Safe Custody untill order Shall be taken therein by a Majority of the Commissioners of the District where Such Seizure is made; or by the continental Congress, or a Committee of Said Congress, to whom Such Seizure with the Causes of it, Shall as Soon as possible after be made known,

That the Commissioners Shall exhibit fair accounts of the Expenditurs of all monies by them respectively to be received for the Purposes aforesaid, to every Succeeding Continental Congress or Committee of Congress, together with a General State of Indian affairs in their Several Departments, in order that the Colonies may be informed from time to time of every Such matter as may Concern them to know and avail them Selves of, for the Benefit of the Common Cause, &C

July 19.

The appointments of Three of the Commissioners for the Southern Departments is left to the Convention or Council of Safety in South Carolina

Endorsed: Copy 12th. July 1775—

Proceedings of the Congress

(To be continued in the next number of this magazine.)

CHARLESTON—THE ORIGINAL PLAN AND THE EARLIEST SETTLERS.

BY HENRY A. M. SMITH.

The plan of Charles Town and the list of the first grantees of the town lots published in this number of the *Magazine* were preserved by the late General Wilmot G. De Saussure. It is said that he noticed a mass of old papers about to be destroyed by some official at the City Hall as of no value and simply occupying space. From this threatened destruction he rescued the two now published.

The list is upon a sheet of parchment measuring 34 x 25½ inches. It bears the date 1725 and was evidently prepared about that time for the purposes of information as to what lots had been granted off and what remained still ungranted. Much of the writing has faded so as to be scarcely legible, even with the aid of a good magnifying glass. The list has been printed precisely as it appears upon the sheet save that the references to the books and pages where the several grants were recorded have been omitted. These references are really not of any consequence as information. Wherever however a name in the list was so faded as not to be certainly ascertained it has been verified by reference to the original record of the grant in the office of the Historical Commission of South Carolina in Columbia. The advantage of this list is that it gives directly the names of the original lot owners who could without it only be ascertained by a thorough search of all the grant books of the period page by page. Many of the lots (especially those first granted) appear to have been granted and then regranted as if the first grantee had abandoned.

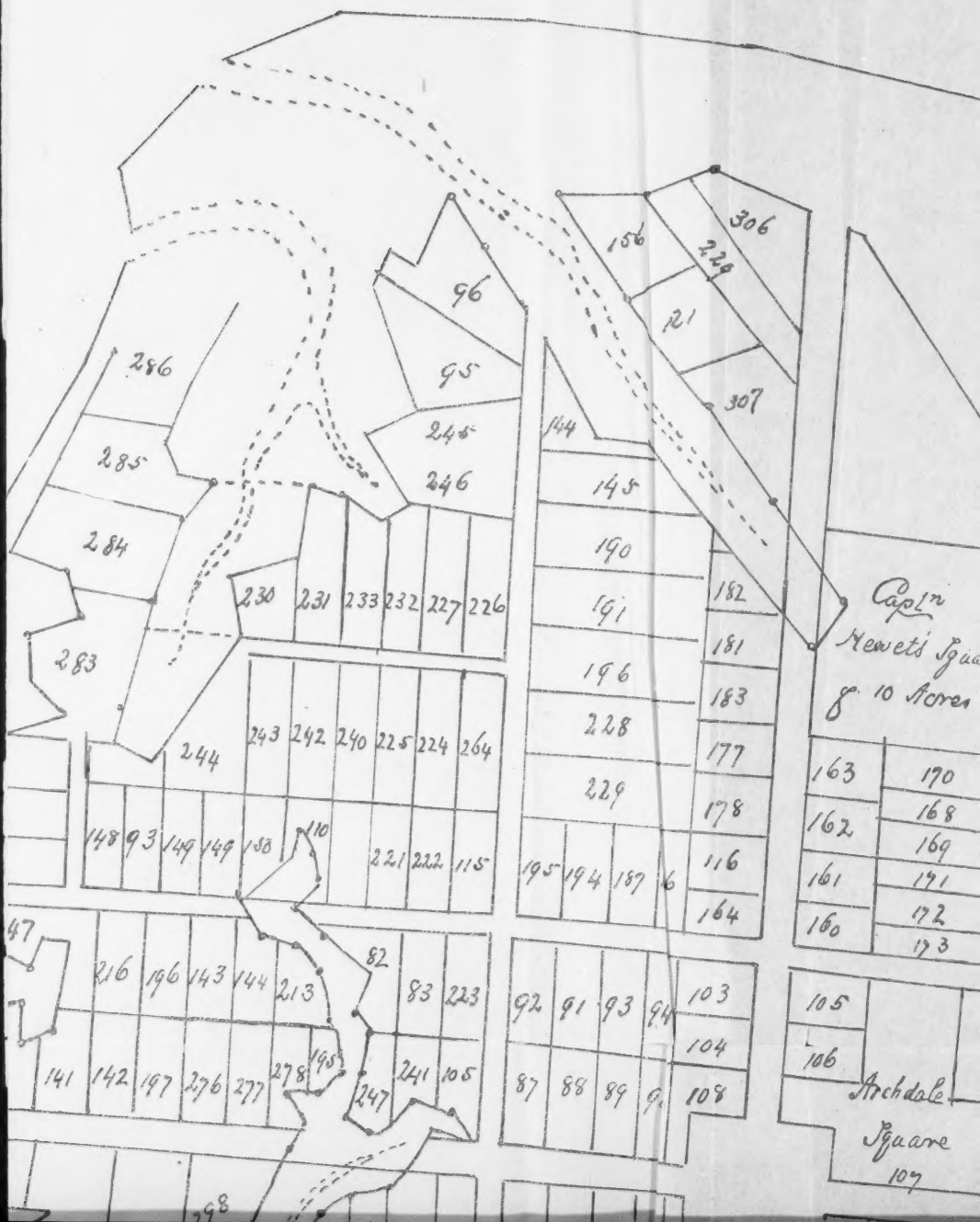
The plan, or "Platt" as it is styled, is upon a sheet of parchment similar to the first mentioned but smaller, measuring about 21 x 13½ inches. The ink is much less faded. The handwriting of the few words written upon it is similar

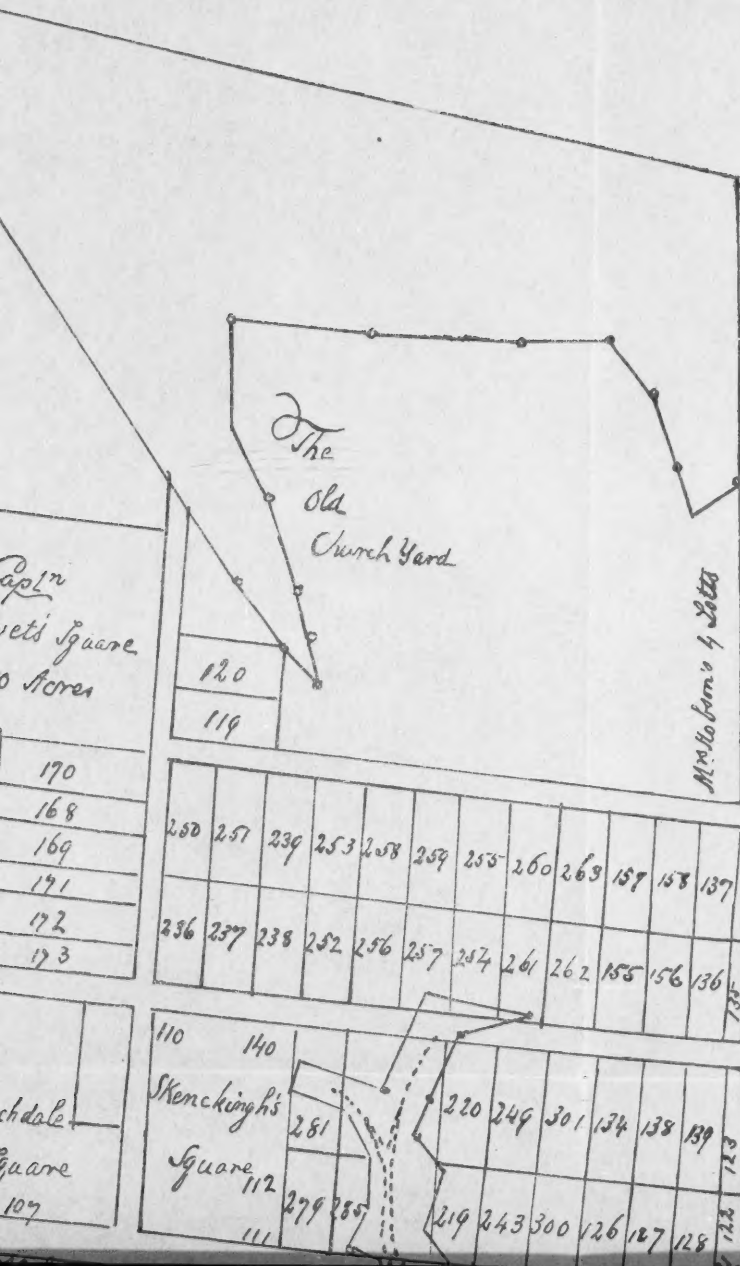


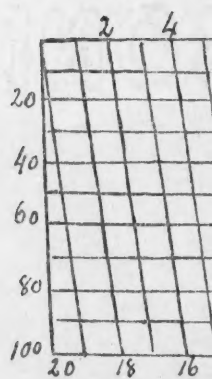
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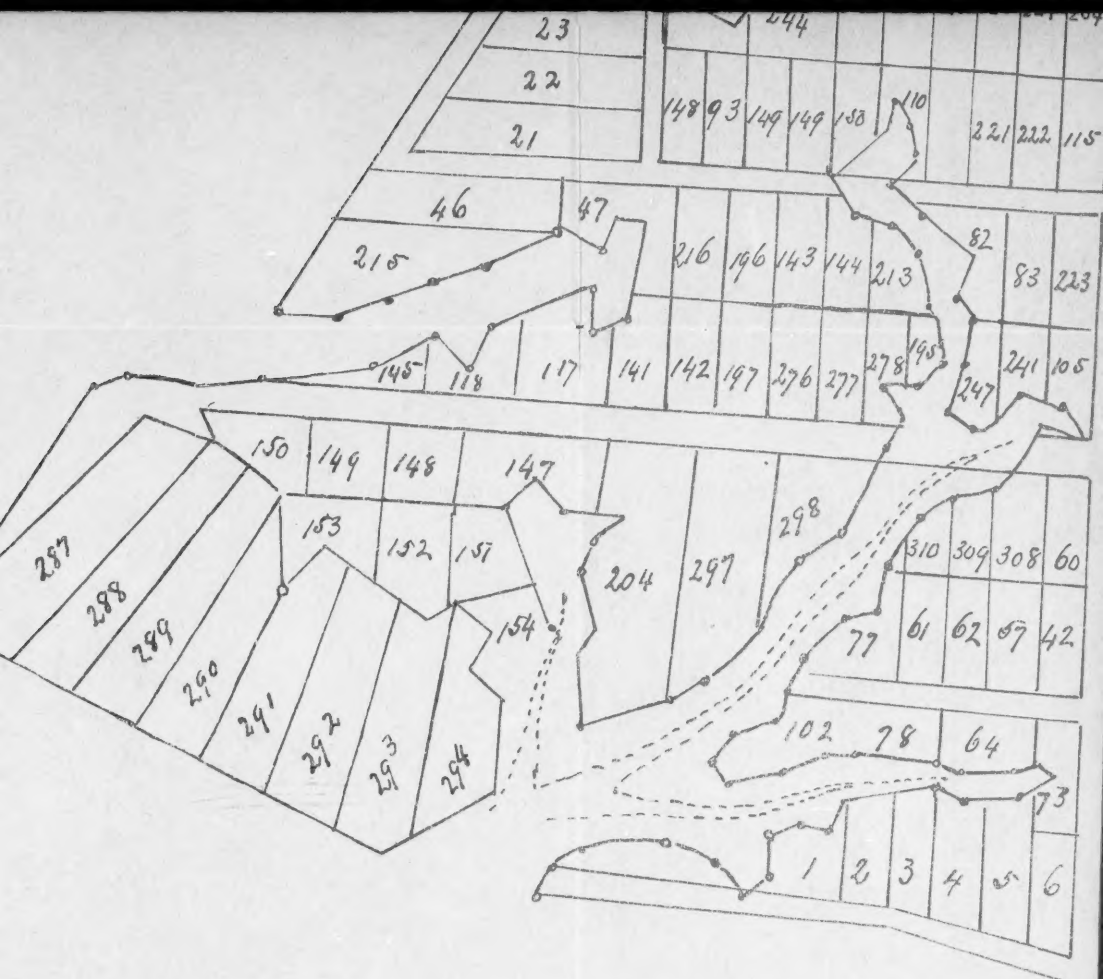
A Platt of Charles = St



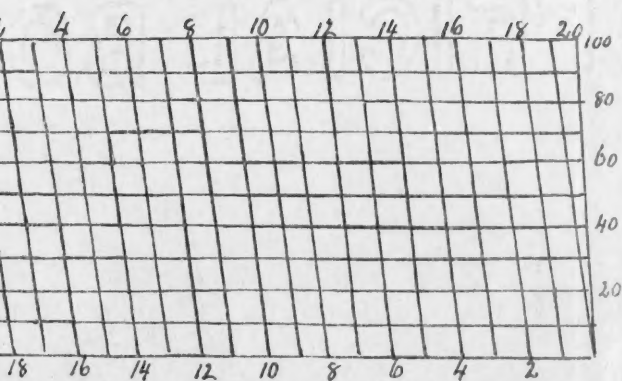




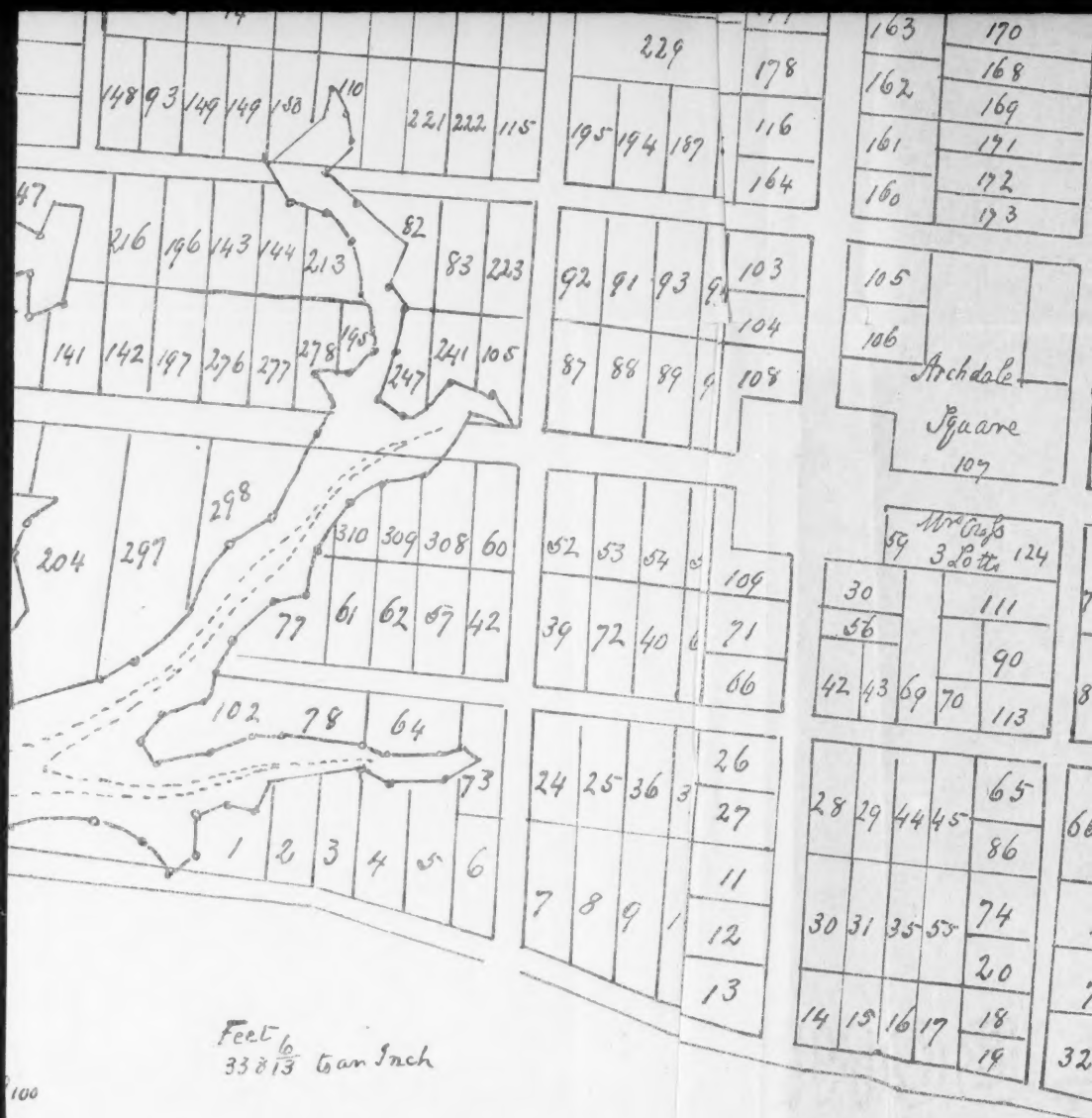
A scale of



Feet $\frac{6}{33 \frac{8}{13}}$ to an Inch

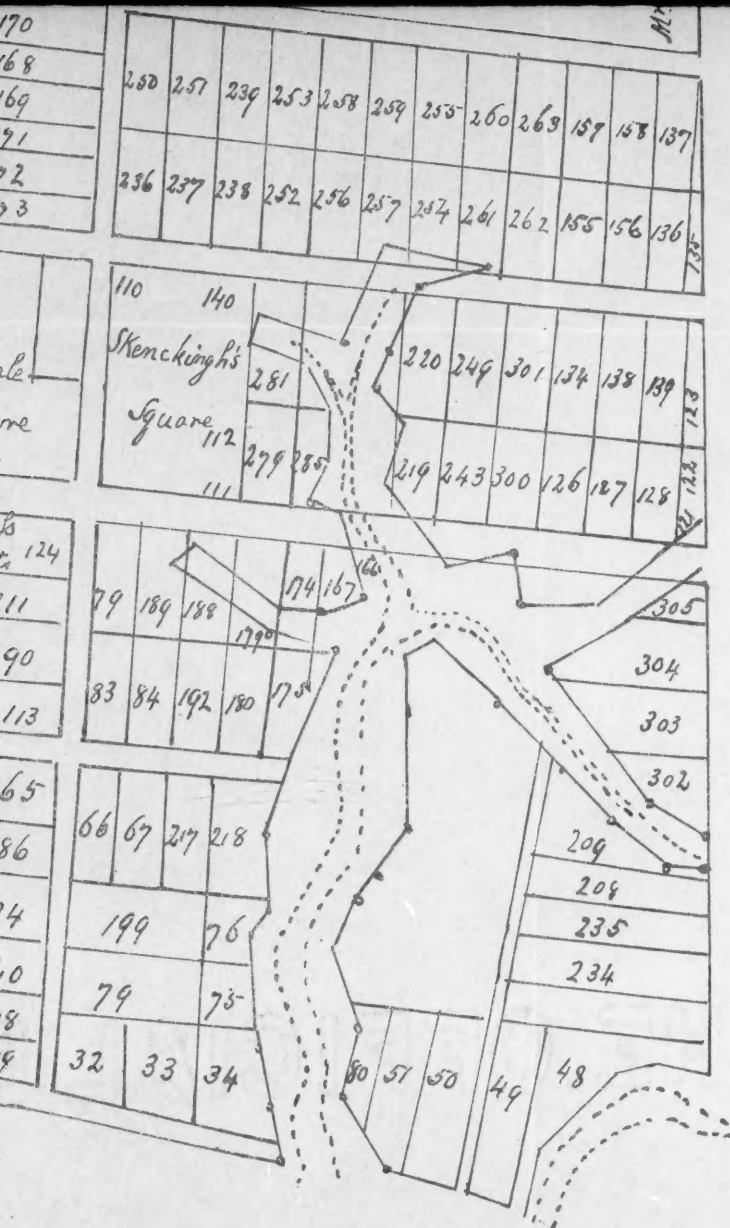


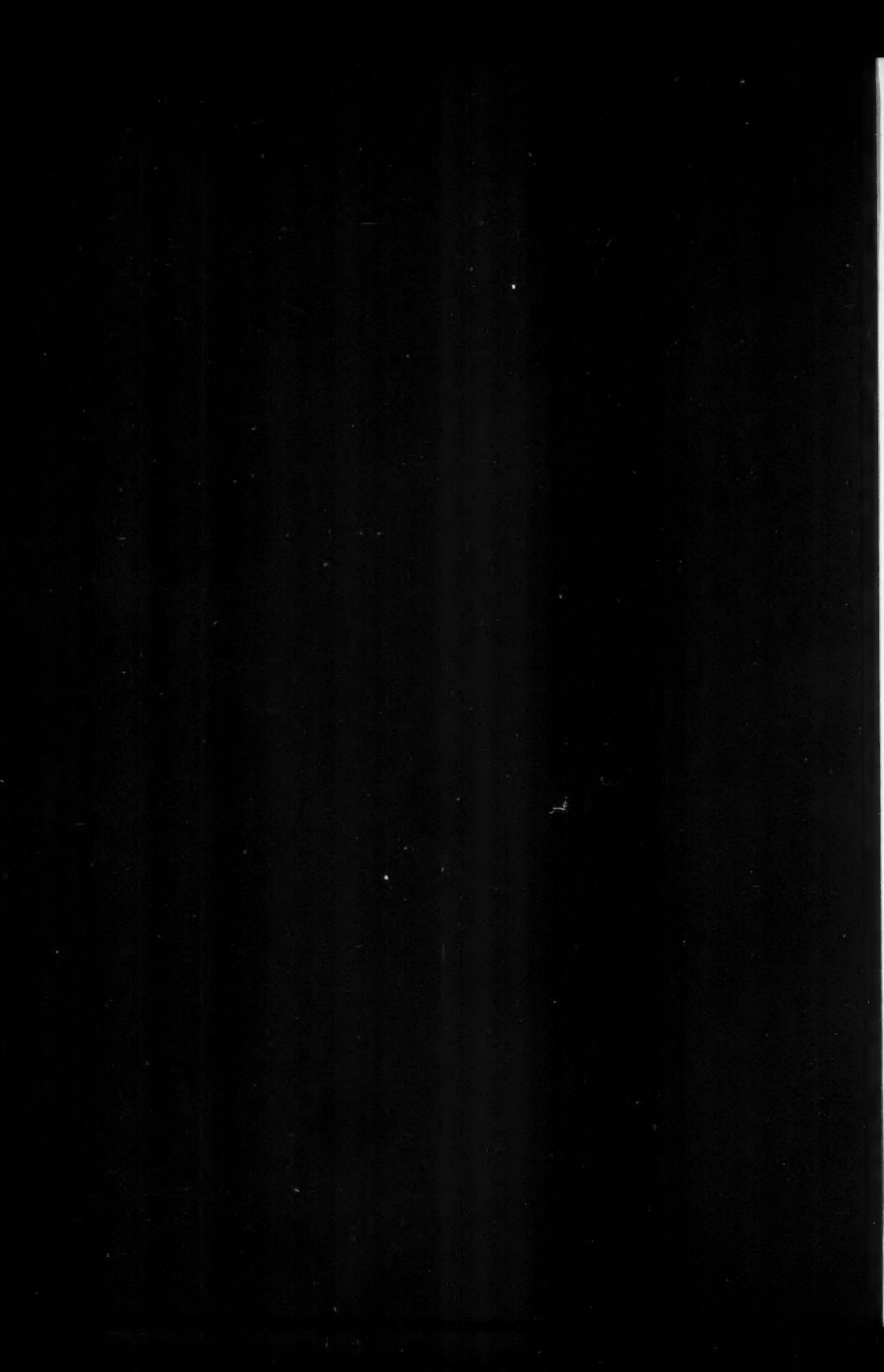
scale of 20 chains 66 feet in a chain



Feet 6
33 8 13 to an Inch

Cooper River





to the handwriting of the list and it was probably made at the same time.

The history of this plan so far as it has been ascertained is as follows:

The original Charles Town was not where the present city of Charleston now stands but was on the opposite side of the Ashley River, opposite, or nearly so, to the old Washington Race Course, now Hampton Park, on a point of land between the marshes of Ashley River and a creek first called Governor's Creek and later Westpenny, and Lining's Creek and Old Town Creek.

As early as the 13th of January, 1672, the Grand Council directed Captain John Godfrey, Captain Thomas Gray and Mr. Maurice Mathews to view Wando (now Cooper) River and the several creeks therein and report the most convenient place or places for a town or towns¹. A little over a month later on the 21st of February Mr. Henry Hughes came before the Grand Council and voluntarily surrendered up one half of his land near "a place upon Ashley River knowne by the name of the Oyster poynt" towards the enlarging of a town there intended to be erected.²

The site of the Oyster Point for a town had, therefore, at that date, been determined upon.

On the 30th of April, 1672, the Grand Council directed John Culpeper, the Surveyor-General, to "admeasure and lay out or cause to be layd out upon the land lying between Ashley River and Wandoe River twelve thousand acres of land for a Collony in a Square as much as Navigable Rivers will Pmitt, bounding same with limitts running directly from East to West and from North to South beginning upon Ashley River towards the South at a place there knowne by the name of the Oyster Poynt".

On the 27th of July, 1672, Sir John Yeamans, the Governor, issued a warrant under the authority of the Grand Council to John Culpeper, Surveyor-General, to "admeasure and lay out for a town on Oyster Point all that point of land there *formerly allotted for the same*, adding thereto,

¹ *Journal of the Grand Council of South Carolina August 25, 1671—June 24, 1680* (Columbia, 1907), p. 24.

² *Ibid.*, p. 29.

one hundred and fifty acres of land, or as much thereof, as you shall find to be proportionable for the said one hundred and fifty acres in the breadth of land *formerly* marked to be laid out for Mr. Henry Hughes, Mr. John Coming, and Af-fra his now wife, and James Robinson, estimated to seven hundred acres, and contained between the lands then allotted to be laid out for Mr. Richard Cole, to the North, and a marked Tree, *formerly* designed to direct the bounding line of the said Town to the South."³

There is no direct evidence that the plan of the town as finally laid out was as made by Culpeper in obedience to these warrants, but there is no evidence, on the other hand, that the plan was made by any one else. Culpeper left the settlement in 1673.⁴ There are no grants of lots specified on the list earlier than February 3, 1678 (1679 new style), when lot 14 was granted to John Bulline.

On December 17, 1679, the Lords Proprietors transmitted their instructions in a letter of that date as follows:

"Wee are informed that the Oyster point is not only a more convenient place to build a towne on than that formerly pitched on by the first settlers but that also the peoples Inclinations tend thither, wherefore wee think fitt to let you know that the oyster point is the place wee doe apoint for the port towne of which you are to take notice and call it Charles Towne, and order the Meetings of the Councell to be there held and the Secretarys Registers & Surveyors offices to be kept within that towne, and you are to take care to lay out the streets broad and in straight lines and that in your Grant of the Towne lotts you doe bound every ones Land towards the streets in an even line and to suffer no one to inroach with his buildings upon the streets whereby to make them narrower then they were first designed."⁵

In 1680 the removal seems actually to have taken place, as in their instructions of May 17, 1680, to Governor West the Lords Proprietors direct:

³ Vol. VI. of this Magazine, p. 134; *History of the Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina* (Dalcho), p. 19.

⁴ *Journal of the Grand Council of South Carolina* August 25, 1671-June 24, 1680, p. 24.

⁵ *Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society*, Vol. I, p. 102.

"You are to meete and sitt once in two months, on a day certaine at Charlestowne on the Oyster poynt, but if there be occasion, the Goven^r— alone or any three of the Comission^s—may summon the reste to meete att said place on any tyme between the usuall days to dispatch any business that requires haste."⁶

The removal is stated to have actually taken place in 1680⁷ and whilst in 1680 the town had but three or four houses in it by May, 1682, it is stated, these had increased to about one hundred.⁸

To what extent Culpeper's original draught—if he made any—was modified or ignored under the later instructions from the Lords Proprietors it is not now possible to say. That the plan as now published is practically the plan as settled and laid out before 1680 is evident from the fact that the numbers and location of the lots given in the several grants from 1679 conform to the numbers and location as given on the plan. This plan in the grants and in the subsequent conveyances which refer to it is styled the "Model" or the "Grand Model" of Charles Town.

The original plan, or model, was subsequently lost or destroyed. Copies, however, evidently existed, and a copy or resurvey was made by Colonel Herbert in 1708 which does not, however, appear to have been considered authentic.

A resurvey and plan was made by Colonel William Bull and Colonel Herbert in 1722, which was submitted to the Assembly in 1723, and about 1746 another resurvey and plan of part of the town was made by George Hunter, Surveyor-General, and declared by Statute to be authentic and correct.⁹

The copy herewith published was apparently made in 1725, the date of the list, and, it is fair to conclude, represents the original plan or model of the town as laid out by Culpeper in 1672 or, at any rate, as laid out under the directions of the Lords Proprietors prior to 1680 and as resur-

⁶ Ibid., p. 103.

⁷ *Historical Collections of South Carolina* (Carroll), Vol. II., p. 82.

⁸ *American Historical Review*, Vol. XII., p. 323—letter of Thomas Newe.

⁹ *Statutes at Large of South Carolina* (McCord), Vol. VII., p. 76-77.

veyed and re-ascertained and platted by Colonel Bull and Colonel Herbert about 1722.

The present plan runs up on the north to the line of the grant to John Coming.

Coming had a grant for two hundred acres in a strip across the peninsular from Ashley River to Cooper River and the northwestern boundary line of the plan or model is the southeastern boundary of Coming's grant represented by a direct line from or near the foot of Beaufain Street on Ashley River to, or near, the foot of Hasell Street on Cooper River.

1725.

The Numbers, Grants, and their Dates Title and Page where Entered of the Several Books &c of the Town Lots of Land Charles Town

No.	DATE.	GRANTEE.
1	{ September 12. 1694	Peter Girard
	{ July 26 th . 1682	{ Maur Mathews
		{ James Moore
2	{ September 7 th . 1681	Theoph: Paty
	{ March 10 th . 1681	John Boone
	{ May 30 th . 1695	Thomas Pinckney
3	{ June 16 th . 1689	Mathew English
4	{ June 16 th . 1689	Mathew English
5	{ June 14 th . 1689	Thomas Smith
6	{ March 22 1682	Oliver Spencer
	{ March 20 th . 1694	Samuel Williamson
7	{ March 8 th . 1714	Richard Tradd
	{ August 24 th . 1688	Richard Tradd
8	{ April 25 th . 1681	Edward Musson
9	{ November 14 th . 1680	said to be granted to John Mitchell
10	{ August 19 th . 1699	John Meader
11	{ March 2 ^d . 1681	Robert Mays
	{ March 22 ^d . 1687	Richard Searle
12	{ June 25 th . 1696	Thomas Cary
	{ October 28 th . 1696	John Reve
13	{ April 23 ^d . 1680	Jacob Waite
14	{ February 3 ^d . 1678	John Bullen
15	{ May 8 th . 1683	Peter Herne

No.	DATE.	GRANTEE.
16	June 13 th 1689	Mary Crosse
17	November 18 th 1680	Stephen Bull
18	{ August 28 th . 1700 }	John Ashby
	{ August 18 th . 1701 }	
19	February 18 th 1680	David Maybank
20	May 16 th 1690	Nicholas Townsend
21		
22		
23	March 22 ^d 1682	John Stevens
24		
25	May 19 th 1694	Joseph Ellicott
26	October 3 ^d 1679	Anthony Shorey
27	September 7 1681	Theop: Patey
28	March 22 ^d 1682	Joseph West
29	May 9 th 1694	Peter Buretell
30	June 30 th . 1689	Edward Rawlings
31	March 17 th 1682	John Clapp
32	June 12 1694	John Trowman
33	March 15 th 1693	James Moore
34	May 7 th . 1683	Robert Daniell
35	{ May 15 th 1694 }	John Bell
	{ October 10 th . 1689 }	George Bedon
36	August 13 th . 1695	William Smith
37	{ October 26 th 1681 }	Sarah Erpe
	{ March 1 st . 1681 }	John Powell
	{ November 14 1680 }	John Cottingham
38	{ August 20 1681 }	John Norton
	{ June 11 th 1694 }	Anthony Bonneau —
39	May 14 th 1684	Thomas & Mary Bolton
40	May 10 th . 1694	William Smith
41	October 5 th 1681	Thomas Clowter —
42	March 3 ^d 1681	Arth ^r Middleton
43	March 22 ^d 1682	John Beresford —
44	{ March 23 ^d 1681 }	Robert Maltbey
	{ May 9 th . 1694 }	Noah Royer
45		
46	November 18 th 1680	Ham: Kemp
47	{ June 18 th . 1694 }	Francis Fidling
	{ November 18 th . 1680 }	Mary Benson
48	March 5 th . 1681	Maurice Mathews
49	March 5 th . 1680	John Commings
50	March 5 th . 1680	James Colleton

No.		DATE.	GRANTEE.
51	March	5 th 1680	Thomas Colleton
52	{ June	20 th 1694	M ^r . Winckfield by Martin } Cock: his attorney }
		March 17 th 1682	Thomas Seale
53			
54	March	12 th 1682	William Jones
55	September	9 th 1696	Joseph Croskeys
56	April	24 th 1683	John Palmer Junior
57			
58			
59	June	13 th 1689	Mary Crosse
60	June	13 th 1694	Richard Tradd
61	March	15 th 1680	Eliz ^a Willis
62	March	15 th 1680	Joshua Willis
63	March	1 st 1681	Richard Codner
64	March	10 th 1681	Thomas Rose
65	(fr ^{ch} . Ch ^{ch} . March	6 th 1681	Mich ^l Loveing
66	April	5 th 1682	Joseph Pendarvis
67	May	9 th 1694	Joseph Pendarvis
68			
69			
70	May	30 th 1695	John Ladson
71	August	17 th 1682	John Clapp said to be laid out } to Henry Simons }
72	May	9 th 1694	Joseph Ellicott
73	{ March	16 th 1693/4	Charles Basden Nicholas Townsend
	{ May	16 th 1690	
74			
75	{ March	15 th 1680	John Addie
	{ September	9 th 1696	
76	March	5 th 1680	James Moore
77	{ March	1 st 1681	John Addie
	{ March	16 th 1693/4	
78	{ October	5 th 1681	Robert Gibbes
	{ January	1 st 1688	
79	August	7 th 1683	James Stanyarne
80	March	5 th 1681	William Chapman
81			Benj ⁿ Schencklingh
82	June	12 th 1694	Jonathan Fitch
83	{ June	12 th 1694	Sir Peter Colleton
84	{		

No.	DATE.	GRANTEE.
85	{ October 6 th 1681	William Chambers
	{ January 6 th 168 ⁸ / ₉	Noah Royer
86	March 23 ^d 1681	Francis Gracia
87	May 9 th 1694	John Godfrey
88	{ June 12 th 1694	John Trowman
	{ March 29 th 1700	Joseph Ellicott
89	January 11 th 169 ⁴ / ₅	George Dearsley
90	{ March 23 ^d 1681	Henry Hughes
	{ May 10 1695	John Ladson
91		
92	July 26 th 1682	John Brown
93	November 14 1701	French Church
94		
95	{ July 24 th 1681	Joseph Oldys
96		
97	{ May 9 th 1693	William Sadler
	{ August 12 th 1695	
98	March 13 169 ³ / ₄	James Dugue
99		
100		
101	August 13 1695	Mary Crosse
102	July 26 1682	Ja ^s Moore & Maurice Mathewes
103	{ May 9 th 1694	George Pawley
104		
105	May 15 th 1694	William Bradley
106	{ December 19 1693	Anthony Bonneau
	{ May 15 1694	William Bradley
107		
108		
109		
110		
111	{ October 18 1686	Thomas Cary
112		
113	{ September 14 1693	Nicholas Barlicorn
	{ October . 28 th 1696	Joseph Blake
114		
115	August 14 1689	Dyr ^{ck} Hooglan
116		
117		
118		

No.		DATE.	GRANTEE.
119	{ August	13 1693	Sarah Powys
120			
121	June	20 1694	Thomas Noble
122	{ August	13 1695	Jonathan Amory
123			
124	August	10 1695	Mary Crosse
125	August	13 1695	John Cowen
126			
127			
128			
129			
130	{		
131			
132		1695	Robert Gibbes
	{ August	13 1695	Edith Summers
133			
	{ August	15 1695	Sarah Powys
134			
135	August	13 1695	William Rowsham
136	May	9 1695	William Rowsham
137	August	13 1695	Jonathan Amory
138	{ May	7 1695	Richard Brewer
139			
140			
141	{ June	15 1694	Charles Clarke
142			
143	{ January	14 169 ⁴ / ₅	Richard Norramore
144			
145			
146			
147			
148	{ June	20 1694	John Jones
	{ March	3 1695	John Stevens
149			
	{ June	20 1694	John Jones
	{ August	13 1695	John Stevens
150			
151	June	20 1694	John Jones
	June	18 1694	Martin Cock
152			
153			
154			
155	May	9 1695	John Barksdale
156	{ June	20 1694	Thomas Noble
	{ May	9 1695	John Barksdale

No.	DATE.	GRANTEE.
157 } May	9 1695	John Barksdale
158 }		
159 } January	16 1692	Robert Seabrooke } for church yard }
160 } March	23 169 $\frac{3}{4}$	I. De bourdeaux
161 } March	17 169 $\frac{3}{4}$	I. De bourdeaux
162 } May	9 1694	P ^h Le Chevalier
163 }		
164 } March	28 1694	I ^r Bonhost
165 } March	17 169 $\frac{3}{4}$	A. T. Chastagner
166 } March	28 1694	Isaac Dugue
167 } March	13 169 $\frac{3}{4}$	Lewis Dybott
168 } March	17 169 $\frac{3}{4}$	A. T. Chastagner
169 } March	17 169 $\frac{3}{4}$	A. T. Chastagner
170 } March	13 169 $\frac{3}{4}$	P ^h Le Chevalier
171 } March	13 169 $\frac{3}{4}$	P ^h Le Chevalier
172 } March	13 169 $\frac{3}{4}$	P ^h Le Chevalier
173 } March	13 169 $\frac{3}{4}$	I. De Bourdeaux
174 } May	9 1694	I. De Bourdeaux
175 }		Henry Le Noble
176 } May	9 1694	George Rayner
177 } May	15 1694	John Postell
178 }		
179 } March	13 1694	Peter Buretell
180 } March	28 1694	Peter Buretell
181 } May	9 1694	Paul Pepin
182 } March	17 169 $\frac{3}{4}$	Paul Pepin
183 } March	13 169 $\frac{3}{4}$	Peter Cullendro
184 } June	15 1694	George Keeling
185 }		
186 } March	25 1694	I ^r Dugue
187 } May	13 1694	I ^r Bonhoste
188 } June	12 1694	Henry Symons
189 }		
190 } May	9 1694	Noah Serrè
191 } May	9 1694	Peter Lamb
192 } March	13 169 $\frac{3}{4}$	I. De Bordeaux
193 }		
194 } May	9 1694	John Hill Glov ^r
195 }		

No.		DATE.	GRANTEE.
196	} June	12 1694	William Bayley
197			
198	March	16 169 $\frac{3}{4}$	William Smith
199	May	19 1694	Jonathan Amory
200	} May		
201		17 1694	Peter Girard
202			
203			
204	June	13 1694	Margaret Hobson
205	May	9 1694	Jane Flowers
206	} May	17 1694	Peter Girard
207			
208	} August	13 1695	Jonah Amory
209			
210	June	12 1694	Joseph Neeves
211	} May	9 1694	George Rayner
212			
213	June	12 1694	Isaac Redwood
214	May	9 1694	Jon ^a Amory
215	} June	18 1694	Francis Fidling
216			
217	March	28 1694	Joseph Pendarvis
218	March	20 1694	Joseph Pendarvis
219	} May	17 1694	Peter Girard
220			
221	May	9 1694	William Nowell
222	January 16	169 $\frac{4}{5}$	Thomas Holton
223	May	9 1694	P. Stewart
224	May	9 1694	I. Lardant
225	May	9 1694	Ja ^a Clowes
226	} June	12 1694	Is ^c Redwood
227			
228	June	12 1694	Thomas Rose junior
229	June	16 1694	John Elliott
230	} May	9 1694	Robert Gibbes
231			
232	May	9 1694	Henry Le Noble
233	May	9 1694	I. Fran: ^a Gignilliat
234			
235			
236	} July	12 1694	William Popell
237			

No.		DATE.	GRANTEE.
238	} May	18 1694	Nich ⁿ Marden
239			
240	June	13 1694	Reuben Willis
241	January	13 1694	Andrew Percival
242	} June	23 1694	Richard Phillips
243			
244			
245	June	10 1700	Eliz th Marshall
246	June	10 1700	Kath ⁿ Marshall
247	June	15 1694	Andrew Percival
248	} January	11 1694 ^{4/5}	John Emperor
249			
250	} May	10 1694	Sarah Powys
251			
252	June	12 1694	Robert Fenwicke
253	} June	12 1694	Henry Symonds
254			
255			
256	} June	20 1694	Robert Fenwicke
257			
258			
259	} June	12 1694	Henry Symonds
260			
261	} March	20 1694 ^{4/5}	John Boone
262			
263	June	19 1694	James Laroche
264	June	11 1694	Thomas Smith
265	} May	15 1694	William Hawett
266			
267			
268			
269			
270	} June	12 1694	William Hawett
271			
272			
273			
274			
275	} May	19 1694	Stephen Bull
276			
277	} June	12 1694	John Hill Glov ^r
278			

No.		DATE.	GRANTEE.
279	{	June 24 1694	Charles Basden
280			
281	{	June 15 1694	Charles Basden
282			
283	{	September 12 1694	Thomas Bolton
284			
285	{	September 12 1694	Ja ^s Stanyarne
286			
287	{	Septemb ^r 18 1694	Thomas Smith
288			
289			
290			
291		October 10 1694	Thomas Smith
292		Septemb ^r 18 1694	Thomas Smith
293		October 10 1694	Thomas Smith
294	{	September 10 1694	Thomas Smith
295			
296	{	September 12 1694	Sus ^b Varrin
297			
298			
299	{	January 11 1694 ¹ / ₅	Robert Daniell
300		January 2 1697 ¹ / ₈	Charles Burnham
301	{	March 14 1694 ¹ / ₅	Daniel Huger
302			
303			
304			
305	{	March 14 1694 ¹ / ₅	William Smith
306			
307	{	March 14 1694 ¹ / ₅	Is ^c Caillabeuf
308			
309	{	March 14 1694 ¹ / ₅	Is ^c Caillabeuf
310			
311			
312			
313		October 20 1696	Joseph Blake
314		October 25 1696	Richard Beresford
315		October 28 1696	Jacob Allen
316			
317			
318			
319			

No.		DATE.	GRANTEE.
320			
321	July	25 1698	William Elliott
322			
323			
324			
325	Decemb ^r	14. 1695	William Smith
326	December	13. 1695	Joseph Kays
327	December	14. 1698	Thomas Pinckney
328			
329			
330			
331	December	15 1695	Jon ⁿ Amory
332	May	1 1708	William Rhett
333	Decemb ^r	30 1698	William Rhett
334			
335			
336			
337	July	15 1698	Jon ⁿ Amory

Memorandum of Lots without Numbers and Marsh and Lands on & near Charles Town that had been Granted at Times as per Books in the Secretary's Office, & so forth viz^t

Eleven Poles of Land Granted as a Town Lot to Thomas Summers of Albermarl Point the 14th September 1670

A Town Lot granted to Edward Loughton the 27th July 1692

A Town Lot granted to William Williams the 17th July 1693

A Town Lot granted to Mary Crosse the 14th August 1689

A Town Lot granted to Will^m Sadler the 1st July 1689

A Town Lot granted to Joseph Ellicott the 13th June 1689

A Town Lot granted to Thomas Noble the 16th January 1694/5

Part of A Town Lot granted to Robert Gibbes the 17th January 1694/5

A Town Lot granted to Samuel Jackson the 14th August 1689

Six acres one Rood and Twelve Perches granted to John Bee

A piece of Marsh near Town Lots N^o 297 & 298 granted to John Stewart May 12 1697

The Wharf before that part of Town Lot N^o 5 which belonged to Thomas Smith March 24 169 $\frac{7}{8}$ & was then granted to him

The Wharf before that part of Town Lot N^o 5 which belonged to George Smith March 24 169 $\frac{7}{8}$ was then granted to him

The Wharf before the Town Lot N^o 13 was granted to William Elliott July 15 1698

The Wharf before Town Lot N^o 322 was granted to William Elliott July 15 1698

The Wharf before Town Lot N^o 19 was granted to Jonathan Amory July 15 1698

The Wharf with Lot N^o 331 was granted to Jonathan Amory Dec^r 30 1698

The Wharf of Town Lot N^o 333 was granted to Will^m Rhett Dec^r. 30 1698

The Wharf of Lot N^o 8 was Granted to Joseph Kay Decemb^r 13. 1698

The Wharf before the Town Lot N^o 6 was granted to Samuel Hartley July 15 1698

All that Marsh between & below the Two Town Lots N^o 1 & N^o. 102 granted January 11 1700

Lot (92^o ✓) Granted to Samuel West May 17 1701


All that Marsh granted August 26 1701 to Thomas Smith that lies between N^o 75 N^o 64 N^o 73 N^o 3 & N^o 5 distinguished in the Town Model by the Letter R.

A Piece of Land 300 f' deep & 230 f' wide fronting Lot 215 granted to James Cochran December 14 1717

A Piece of Ground fronting N^o 2 and the Bay granted to Joseph Boone December 14 1717

✓ A Piece of Ground fronting the Bay and Lot N^o 6 granted to Andrew Allen December 17th 1717

✓ A Piece of Ground fronting the Bay and Lot N^o 5 granted to Samuel Eveleigh Dec^r. 17 1717

- A Piece of Marsh Sixteen acres bounding on Col^d Daniell's
Lots Sir John Colleton's Lots & the Bay &c
Called Swamp in the Town Plat granted to
Will^m Saunders August 14th 1710
- The Lot N^o 80 Contain^r 9 acres 2 Roods & 2 Perches with
Marsh & Creek included granted to Sir Peter
Colleton
- The Lot ^A with the Marsh thereunto belonging granted
to Sir Peter Colleton, T. Colleton & J. Colleton
March 5 1681
- All that Point of Land Commonly Called the Oyster Point
containing Six acres (except for a Fortification)
granted to Thomas Smith December 18. 1688.
- All that Marsh Land which joins to the N. E. Side of that part
of Lot N^o 297 belonging to & in Possession of
John Stewart bounding on the North Side by
Marsh now in the Possession of the said Stewart
adjoining to Lot N^o 298 & on the N. E. by the
Creek or Passage (Way) for Boats left for
Public use, extending fifteen feet from the mid-
dle of the said Creek & on the South by Marsh
lying before Vanderhorst's Land, part of 297
Lot: and distinguished in the Town Model by
 & pricked with Red Ink Granted to the said
John Stewart August 28 1701
- One Part of a Town Lot which formerly belonged to
Richard Searle deceased which he sold to Robert
Gibbes as described in the new Grant thereof,
Granted to the said Robert Gibbes January 17
1694
- An out part of Charles Town containing Three acres
Known by the name of Schenckings Square
and Granted to Barnard Schenckings January
1st 1688
- One Town Lot or Parcel of Land at the East End of
Tradd
Noble Street Charles Town Granted to Thom^s
Noble January 16 1694/5, he erecting a pair of
Stairs 8½ feet wide &c

THE TUSCARORA EXPEDITION.

LETTERS OF COLONEL JOHN BARNWELL.

Reprinted by permission of the Virginia Historical Society, from the April and July, 1898, issues of THE VIRGINIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY, with an introduction by JOSEPH W. BARNWELL.

[These important letters form a part of the "Ludwell MSS." given to the Virginia Historical Society by the late Cassius F. Lee, Jr., a descendant of the Ludwells. They are not original letters, but copies made, evidently many years ago, in an ordinary blank book. As will be seen, some of the letters are missing. A sketch of Colonel John Barnwell was published, with a genealogy of the Barnwell family of South Carolina, in the second volume of this magazine, page 46.

This expedition has been the subject of considerable controversy during the long lapse of time—nearly two centuries—since it left Charles Town for the relief of the inhabitants of North Carolina. It is certainly remarkable that after so many years these copies of Col. Barnwell's letters should have been found in Virginia when the originals had disappeared from the records of South Carolina, though they are mentioned in the proceedings of the Commons House of Assembly.¹

So little was known of this expedition in South Carolina in the latter part of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries that neither Hewat nor Ramsay mentions the second expedition under James Moore, which finally conquered the Tuscaroras, but both speak of the truce made with the Indians by Barnwell as if that treaty had put an end to the war.² The North Carolina historians have been more careful and mention both expeditions.³ The first volume of General McCrady's history was published before the publication of the Barnwell letters in *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, and his description of the force commanded by Barnwell and of the officers serving under him was taken from Hewat and Ramsay. It differs entirely from that given in these letters. The South Carolina Historical Society has a map showing the operations of Moore against the Indian fort, which he finally took, and in the enumeration of the troops making the attack the names of most of the officers mentioned by McCrady as taking part

¹ Journal (MS.) of the Commons House of Assembly of South Carolina, May 14, 1712.

² Hewat, Vol. I, p. 202; Carroll's *Historical Collections*, Vol. I., p. 179; Ramsay's *History of South Carolina*, Vol. I., p. 156.

³ Williamson's *History of North Carolina*, Vol. I., p. 190; Hawks's *History of North Carolina*, Vol. II., pp. 540-544.

in Barnwell's expedition appear, showing the confusion of the two expeditions made by Hewat and Ramsay.⁴

The chief ground of controversy was as to whether the Indians's fort should have been assaulted by Barnwell instead of making a treaty with them. His reasons for making the treaty are fully set out in the letters here printed. That he was justified in doing so appears from the manuscript of Baron DeGraffenreid, who, with John Lawson, Surveyor-General of Carolina, had been made a prisoner by the Tuscaroras. DeGraffenreid had been released, but Lawson had been tortured and killed by them. DeGraffenreid subsequently wrote an account of his rescue to Governor Hyde of North Carolina which has been preserved in Switzerland.⁵

The account given by Barnwell in his letters of the government of North Carolina, whether justified or not, shows the friction existing between himself and the ruling party there. On their part they did not hesitate to make accusations of bad faith against him. Dr. Hawks is of opinion that the quarrel between them arose from the friendship between Barnwell and Moseley, who belonged to the opposing faction in North Carolina, and General McCrady adopts this view.⁶

Criticisms have also been made of Barnwell because his Indians, after the conclusion of the treaty dispersed and captured some of the North Carolina Indians.⁷ McCrady points out that precisely the same thing happened with Moore's Indians upon his expedition.⁸ The reader of these letters will not be surprised that such troops were not kept under control.

The journals (MS.) of the Commons House of Assembly of South Carolina show that on his return Colonel Barnwell was instrumental in having the second expedition sent, advising that a force of white men accompany the Indians, "being of opinion that our Indians will never of themselves attempt the taking of any Fort without they are led by a considerable number of white men."⁹]

⁴ McCrady's *History of South Carolina under Proprietary Government*, p. 499. The map of Moore's expedition will be published in a future issue of this magazine. A map is also in existence on which the route of Colonel Barnwell to and from North Carolina is traced.

⁵ *Colonial Records of North Carolina*, Vol. I., p. 905.

⁶ Hawks, Vol. II., p. 540; McCrady, p. 502.

⁷ *Rivers: A Sketch of the History of South Carolina*, p. 254.

⁸ McCrady: *The History of South Carolina under the Proprietary Government*, p. 526.

⁹ Journal (MS.) of the Commons House of Assembly of South Carolina August 7, 1712.

Narhantes Fort, Feb'y 4, 1711.

May it please your Hon^r:

I had eight days March from Pedee river where I dated my last to Cape Feare River, being a very bad Road full of great Swamps often pulling our horses out by main Strength and ropes. In the mean time during these 60 miles march I ordered Capt. Bull to take another Circuit among his Indians and meet me at the said River; accordingly he brought about 200 men, some of which were Bowmen. We were two days passing the River on bark logs and Rafts, and when I drew up my forces on this other side I soon perceived a great desertion of the Indians, but mostly of Capt. Bull's, of which there were 67 remaining. I concealed it as much as I could least of discouraging the rest, who I told were gone another way by my order & would meet us again; however the desertion continued & still continues, for the night before I crossed Neuse River I numbered my men and found it thus:

In Capt. Steel's Troop.

30	.....white men.
158	..... Yamasses.
155	..... Essaws.
182	.....Capt. Bull's.

525.

With Capt. Bull, Major Mackay, myself is in all 528.

Yamasse Company

Yamasses	..... 87
Hog Logees,	..... 10
Apalatchees,	..... 56
Corsaboy	..... 5
	..... 158

Essaw Capt. Jack's Compa.

Watterees	..... 28
Sagarees	..... 20

Catabas	40
Suterees	27
Waxaws	27
Congrees & Sattees	13

 155

Capt. Bull's Comp.

Watterees	28
Pedees	18
Weneaws	24
Cape Feare	11
Hoopengs	11
Wareperes	9

 117

To his Company also.

Saraws	42
Saxapahaws	22

 182

My Scouts made no discovery of any men from North Carolina to joyn me at the place concerted between me and Major Gayle jursuant to the articles stipulated between your Hon^r & him, in behalf of that Government, by which means I was destitute of Pilots & information; however relying on the justice of war, and the blessing of God upon our arms, who was pleased to grant us the finest weather that could be desired, I crossed Neuse River the 28th of January at night, at a place the Saxapahaws were lately settled, and 30 mile below the place appointed to meet Major Gale, and about 27 above this place, being the greatest and most warlike Town of the Tuscaruros; the Saxapahaws (called by some Shacioes) were forced to desert their settlements in the beginning of this month by

reason the Tuscaruros of this town fell upon them and killed 16 of them, because they refused to join with them against the English, they were just come among the Wat-tomas, when I came and were going to pay their Tribute to your Hon^r and beg your protection, but I desired them not to do it untill our Return, and go with me, they seeming to me brave men and good.

The 29th I marched hard all day and most of the night, that if possible I might surprise this great town, but to my great disappointment they discovered us, being continually upon their guard since the massacre. Tho' this be called a town, it is only a plantation here and there scattered about the Country, no where 5 houses together, and then $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile such another and so on for several miles, so it is impossible to surprize many before the alarm takes. They have lately built small forts at about a miles distance from one another where ye men sleep all night & the woman & children, mostly in the woods; I have seen 9 of these Forts and none of them a month old, & some not quite finished.

My next work was to take one of ye forts, and while I was preparing * * & * * to do the same orderly, some of my Yamasees were so mettlesome as to advise to force it by Assault, willing to flesh while they were hot, I immediately ordered the Attack, the Indians were first up, but dropping, they began to cool, when my too few valient white men reinforced them and broke into the fort in three places. Captain Steel was the first in, and I to encourage the men followed, then my Yamassees; But to our great surprise, within the Fort were two Houses stronger than the fort which did puzzle us & do the most damage, but now it was too late to look back, we forced them but the enemy were so desperate, the very women shooting Arrows, yet they did not yield untill most of them were put to the sword.

In this action Capt. Steel & all like rugged braves behaved themselves nobly, so did the major and young Parence (?) who I made Cornet, throwing the Standard upon the Block House, and calling to the men to recover it, and really every private man behaved himself so well that it was Terror to our own heathen friend to behold us, the word was Re-

venge, which we made good by the Execution we made of the Enemy.

The Indians when they saw ye Britains enter, they judging the business was over, Crowded in on all hands to plunder which proved ye destruction of several, and when we forced the log houses while we were putting the men to the sword, our Indians got all the slaves & plunder, only one girl we gott,

We were not half an hour in taking this their strongest Fort in this part of the country, with the loss of 7 killed & 32 wounded, Viz:

Jan'y 30th in taking ye fort of Narhontes head Town of ye Tuscaruros.

Yamases Compⁿ, Peterba King killed, 9 Yamases wounded Waterkee King killed, 2 Apalachees wounded, Cunaba Tom killed; 3 killed, 11 wounded.

Of Capt. Bull's Comp: 1 Sattack killed, King Robin wound, 1 Saxapahaw & 4 Wattaw wound. In all, 1 killed & 6 Wounded.

Of the Enemy: Yamasees bro^t 17 scalps, Capt Jacks Comp. 19 scalps, Capt Bull's Comp. 16 scalps.

Capt. Jack's Compⁿ 1 Watteree killed, 4 wounded, 1 Watteree killed, 6 Catabas wounded, 1 Congree wounded. In all, 2 killed & 16 wounded.

Besides those of white men we made about 30 slaves & there were several women killed, I saw 10, I was much concerned at my loss with no greater Execution of the Enemy, but much * * when I found ye Enemy terrified at the quick work made here, quitted all their forts, & left a fine Country open full of provisions, Our Indians presently loading themselves with English plunder of which these Towns are full, and running away from me, nothing left for the white men but their horses tired & their wounds to comfort them,

Next morning ye Tuscaruro town of Kenta came to attack us, but at such a distance I could not come up with them so I ordered two of Capt. Jack's Company to cross a great Swamp that lay at the back of us and ly close untill they heard our firing, and then to come on the back or rear of the Enemy if possible to surround them, accordingly

they did, but being two eager, they did not time * * * but 9 scalps & 2 prisoners which I ordered immediately to be burned alive, we had 2 more wounded this day.

To day having left a garrison in this Fort to look after the wounded men I marched thro' the 5 Towns of the Enemy whose Country is almost as fine & * * * as Appalatcha, I ordered that ye Fruit trees w'ch are plenty both of apples & peeches & Quinces to be preserved but destroyed all the rest, being about 374 houses, wherein there could not be less than 2000 bushells of corn and everywhere marks of their * * * against the English. In this days march a scalp was brought to me taken from a wounded man that was left behind by the Enemy.

From that day to the date hereof I am confined in this place by rainy weather, the Indians in the mean time making excursions and destroying the Country, but could meet with no p'son I am in want of Pilots, so am at a great Loss how to steer my Course, and much† * * * of North Carolina, the greatest part of our Indians are unwilling to proceed into unknown Country, where they may be hem'd in by a numerous Enemy and not know how to extricate themselves; but my brave Yamassees told me they would go wherever I led them. They^d will live and die with me, and Indeed I have that dependance on them that I would not refuse to give battle to the whole Nation of the Tuscaruros with them. The Enemy can't be less than 12 or 1,400 men, which may be easily judged by their large settlements, but extremely cowardly if they have liberty to run. Our Indians outdo the Enemy very much either at bush or Swamp but the Enemy are Fleeter & has the advantage of knowing the Country.

By the best information I can get there is two navigable Rivers between me and the English Inhabitants, which must be crossed on logs; yet if 200 stays with me I will attempt the forcing my way thither, for what I have hitherto done is but a small matter to the reduction or Extirpating these Indians according to my Instructions. All w'ch by *

† This appears to be: "much adverse as I am to neglect of."

assistance I will either perform before my return or lose myself in the attempt, w^{ch} for the honor of Carolina I am always ready to Sacrifice. As soon as the bad weather is broke up I will cross a river called by the Indians Caticee but what called by the English I can't tell. Afterwards to K. Hancock's fort which they tell me is a day & $\frac{1}{2}$ march from me : they tell me he has some great guns, a great deal of powder, & 300 men, and they suppose most of the men belonging to the towns destroyed will fly there. They confess that young men were wheedled by Hancock to joine in the villanies committed by him, but the old men & chiefs wept bitterly and told them the ill consequences would follow.

I examined several of the prisoners who provoked the Enemy to committ these Murders, and all agree in one story that the beginning of the Quarrel arose about an Indian that the White men had punished for a small fault committed in his drink, that at the same time 12 Senecas came & made peace with them, and told them that the Whites had imposed upon them and that when the whites had used them so, they knocked them on the head, they advised them that they were fools to slave & hunt to furnish themselves with the white people's food, it was but killing of them & become possessed of their substance, that they did not fear the want of ammuniion for that, they would come twice a year & furnish them with it. I inquired whether any white men had incited them to it, they unanimously answered no, only that ye Virginia traders told them that the people Massacred were outlandish men and not English, and so they doubted not but soon to make peace with the English and that they were then about it. They tell me that there is two Senecas still among them.

I cant find upon the strictest enquiry that any Virginia Traders has been here with ammuniion or goods since the Massacre.

When I come to Hancock's Fort I will offer him a battle, which if refused, I will well view the same, & if I think it practicable, I will have ye hon^r of finishing the war by taking it. Otherwise I will build a Fort by it and expect

the assistance of the pusillanimous Governor of North Carolina, can or will send me.

I congratulate your Hon^r for the success of our army hitherto and for the hon^r & Glory of virtuous South Carolina whose armies are the same winter gathering Laurells from the Cape Florida and from the Bay of Spiritta Sancta even to the Borders of Virginia.

I am with most sincere Respect, May it please your Hon^r,
Y^r Hon^{rs} most obedient serv^t,
John Barnwell.

Pamplico or Bathtown, Feb. 12, 1711-12.
May it please your Hon^r

Here follows an account of my proceedings since my last whereof enclosed is a copy because I am doubtful whether it is yet come to yo^r Hon^r. This day I marched from the Fort of Narhante's, which I demolished, for King Hancock's Town with my whole forces passing thro' Kenta & came to a town called Tonarooka Seated on a branch of Neuse River, when finding no Canoes we were passing by Same upon Logs when a Seneca Indian, Tom Gils by name, Stragled without his gun to plunder and was met with by three skulking Tuscaruros and shott thro' the body, of which he will hardly recover.

I sent parties out on all hands to intercept the Skulking dogs and in an hour's time one of my Yamasees brought me one of them alive, which was an acceptable present for I wanted intelligence and Pilotts. But this took us up so much time that not above a third of my men were over before night which gave an opportunity to Capt. Bull's Indians all every Soul to a man to desert me with Capt. Jack's men except himself & 23 more. So I had only the Yamasees Company with me; as soon as I perceived it I did all I could by fair words and threats to stop them but in vain, only they promised when they had secured their plunder which was very considerable & their Slaves they would return with a greater number. They likewise carried away 10 bags of spare bulletts they had in charge which I could not find nor recover, the Confusion was so

great. And to add to the rest of my ill fate is to have to do with such Soldiers, having a great number of wounded men. To encourage the Soldiers to go with me I dismounted myself and most of my men to send them on horseback, and having secured them on the contrary Side of the River they were so unnatural as to do me the kindness to leave them on my hands, which obliged me & my whole people to walk three score miles thro' a very bad way.

Febry 5. I called the head men of ye Yamasees & encouraged them to stay with me & proceed in a work So well begun, they answered after some hesitation & argument that they would live & die with me, but that if I should enter them upon action their wounded men would be so many & being in the heart of the Enemy's Country and every one of us absolute strangers in the place, our Enemy so numerous, our men disheartened by ye desertion of the rest and * * now reduced to a few and many of them Bowmen & boys, they could propose nothing but rely on us. I answered that the people lived within 2 or 3 days march, that before that time I should get there. I should meet with a good number that was promised me. That in the mean time I would not attempt anything only defend ourselves, and that ye Enemy were terrified & great cowards and that the Tuscaroro prisoner had in his life engaged to pilot me to the English and Lastly that if they would be Entirely obedient and put their Lives in my hands, I did engage to carry them all safe to the English upon which they cried: Wough! Nemine Contradicente.

I will not tell your Hon^r that some white men were prevailed upon by ye Indian argument, however they have upon all occasions behaved themselves worthy of Commendation.

My prisoners told me most of the young men were gone down to Hancock, that the rest were fled towards Virginia as old men women & children, that they were obliged to disperse into small parcells because they had no provisions but must gather hickory nutts and that there would not be less than 500 men in arms with Hancock but not in a body. That there were two roads to the English settlements,

one short road through the woods, the other a round about way thro' their Indian Settlement.

After a little consideration, I chused rather the Road thro' the settlements for several Reasons too long to recite, the principal was to carry on the terrore the Enemy was in and not give time to them to recollect & follow us, or discover to them our fear. Another reason was That all my men would be more watchful & cautious in ye Enemy's Townes than in the woods, where they would perhaps be careless & straggle, apprehending no danger. Another reason was our Horsemen would be more useful in a cleare open country, where I could * * than in the Bushes. Pursuant to these Resolutions I made such a march with 178 Indians & 25 white men, 20 odd whereof were wounded that to the immortal Glory of South Carolina has struck the Dominion of Virginia into amazement & wonder, who a month before with 1,500 men in arms believed (to their great shame) they had obtained a glorious victory, when by the dreadful terrour of their troops they begged a most ignominious neutrality of those cowardly miscreants, which they were so gracious to grant upon Condition to have goods at a cheaper rate and their children brought up at the College.

This is hardly credible, but by heaven it is true, for my eyes saw a copy of the Treaty, attested by the Secretary of Virginia. It is too long to inform your Hon' how I ordered my march but by noon I reached a great town called Innennits, their Fort was not finished, here I found 14 white people's scalps and a world of plunder. So our Indians threw away all their former plunder to load themselves with better, but I ordered my White people not to encumber themselves, being already well loaded with arms, ammunitions and provisions. Not knowing but I might have occasion to come back this way I ordered the town to be burnt. I stayed here 2 hours & marched still thro plantations ever since I left Narhantes, and encamped in one & immediately made a Fortification & sent our Scouts on all hands and kept good watch.

Feb'ry 6. I marched Still thro' plantations until I came to a deep Brook where our horses Swam, But we had a tree

to pass over on. Here I numbered my men as they passed the tree, but very privately so that it was impossible to discover our numbers. The rest of the day I passed thro' a piney Barren that lay between the Settlements of Neuse & the (three Tuscaruro Towns in Pamplico.) Here my scouts discovered 5 Enemy's w^{ch} were returning from plundering Some English houses. We pursued them & obliged them to throw away their packs & guns, but as I already observed they out run our Indians, they had delicate parsnips & Turnips with a Turkey & sev¹¹ other household goods. At night we arrived upon a very large River which I understood afterwards was Pamplico; here my Indians took 6 Slaves & killed 2 men. In the night I Sent Scouts to discover the hut town called Ucouh-Ne-runt seated 5 miles above us on the River.

7th. Not to lose time I ordered Bark Logs to be made in order to cross over. I first ordered 30 stout fellows to swim with their arms to secure our passage in a place where there is an Indian plantation. Next my horses, then the wounded men, then the Baggage. But while this Last was a doing, my Rear was attacked as I expected, so they mete with suitable reception from my brave men. I immediately advanced to them to discover their number but found them not 50. I am sure not 60. Seeing them so inconsiderable I ordered a halt & to tree it as they call it. Then gave order to 70 or 80 to get half a mile along the River and then strike thro' the woods & surround them, if this had been done & well performed we should have taken or killed every man of them. The situation of the ground was so advantageous to us, being surrounded with deep creeks & swamps all in our possession. But the Yamasse Captain being too eager, turned upon them too soon & notwithstanding we all ran as we could, most of them got away, still out running us Leaving a good many Cloaths & guns & blood all over the Field, but I was presented with no more than 2 scalps & had a Yamassee shot thro' the thigh. I returned to ferry over leaving more Ambuscades who presently discovered 6 of the enemy creeping, I suppose to carry off the dead, but they discovered the Ambush too soon & ran for it, & were Chased by our best Runners for

2 miles, but in vain. Notwithstanding all my diligence, these disturbances made it night before I could transport all my men. So I crossed over & sent back 20 of my best men to joine the Rest and watch the Enemy's motion.

Feb. 8. By 12 o'clock I marched, and in the evening came to a deep creek, for the late Rains had set the country all on Flote which were tedious to me, being obliged to walk on foot for the sake of the wounded men who I shewed great kindness to, to encourage the rest to venture the exposing themselves. Here I encamped all night, and rising at my usual hour which is daily since I had this charge on my hands, at 4 o'clock in the morning, and at 5 I had just relieved the Centrys and sat at ye fire when ye Enemy poured a volley upon us, and I had reason to believe most of the shott was directed at me for it made strange work with my things & several shott plunged the tree I leaned against. Our Centrys being very quick, fired at the same juncture, w^{ch} was followed with 30 or 40 guns more. I could not distinguish ye number of the Enemy's firing, so that I ordered all to quitt the Fires & to stand to their arms until daylight when I perceived the Enemy was fled without doing the least damage only the breaking of the stock of one gun wth a bullet.

9. I marched to a ruined English plantation where killed Beef & hogs & took the rest of the day in ferrying on logs over a broad Creek.

10th. I march'd three Mile and mett a broader Creek, passing well ruined English plantations. These Creeks gave me a world of trouble, and lest I should meet with many more, I ordered 2 Indians & a white man to march towards the head of ye creek and find out the Road w^{ch} must lead from the plantation to Bathtown & then proceed to Town & desire ye Commander there (if the place was not deserted) to send a perriaug^r to me to carry down the wounded men, and men to pilot our horse down. According about midnight, 3 perriaug^{rs} came & next day we all came up here to ye incredible wonder and amazement of the poor distressed wretches here, who expressed such

extremity of mad joy that it drew tears from most of our men.

I am, May it please your Hon^{or},
Your most humble servant,
J. Barnwell.

From my camp on y^e South Side of Pamlico 15 miles
above Bathtown, Feb^{ry} 25, 1711-12.

May it please yo^r Hon^r

No doubt but you admire that in all this time you hear no news of Major Gale who I'm afraid is either cast away or taken, for this government did not know one word of me untill I brought the news myself, and accordingly no provision made for us. * *

[Here unfortunately the MS. is lost for several pages.]

The broken MS. begins thus:

Amends for his wounds. The Indians being more dextrous than us at taking slaves and be sure send him back for I hope by that time he will be fitt for service, if you order * * will be great encouragement to the rest of my men. I can't forget to recommend ye miserable condition of 300 widows and orphans that are here without provision or clothing and ill used * * by the dire effects of the barbarous enemy's rage. I cannot mention this wrthout tears and humbly beg the Assembly & y^e Hon^r to commiserate their deplorable case, they are willing upon any terms to transport anywhere for Relief. I heartily congratulate yo^r Hon^r for the continued successes of the prosperous arms of South Carolina.

I am yo^r Hon^{or}'s most humble serv^t,
John Barnwell.

New Berne, March 12th, 1712.

May it please your Hon^r,

According to my usual method by way of Journal I proceed to give you an account of my proceedings since my last.

Feb^{ry}. 26. This day I was joined by 67 men most of whom wanting ammuniton. I exhausted all Pamlico garrisons to procure them 10 shott a man, leaving not a

single Bullett I could hear of, telling the people that they should be speedily supplied by a sloop which was speedily expected from Albemarle with ammunition.

27th. This day was I forced for want of provision to march towards K. Hancock's town hoping to find some there, for after a great many promises to supply me day after day with more men provisions and ammunition I waited so long for bread kind until half of men fell sick and willing to preserve the health of the rest, I proceeded to get that of the enemy which was delayed by my Friends, which was so great an uncertainty that I was drawn by the utmost necessity to pursue such hazardous expedients.

March 1st. I marched on foot wth 94 white men and 148 Indians thro' a bad way for 16 mile for the late rains had raised the water in the swamps that we often waded above our waists.

2. I proceeded to ye Town 12 miles more, but found it deserted but to my great joy plenty of corn, but now we wanted pamplico beef.

My scouts discovered a numerous enemy on the other side of the River (which is a branch of Neuse), who fired upon them but we being tired we rested that night.

March 3d. I made sevⁿ marches & countermarches along the river to get over, but I found it in no place possible, for the floods were very high and the enemy had scuttled all the canoes & often fired at us, However I discovered a proper plan to make rafts, and was resolved next morning to pass there, it being * too late and the enemy watching us. Our Scouts tooke a scout of the enemy's who being tortured told me that the enemy had a strong Fort on the Contrary side of the river with about 130 men in it, and that they had sent out to call in all their party. That they had but little powder w^{ch} they bought with gold of white people, and that they hid the captives & their own women & children in a swamp, & that he will shew us ye canoe he came over in. I sent my major with 80 men to get it, but he returned about midnight with an account it was gone.

4. I ordered Lt. Col. Brice before day to march with 70 men 3 or 4 miles up the river with the trumpeters to seek

a passage, but if he could find none, then to order the trumpeters to sound & huzza, and make as great noise as he could with his hatchetts, which having done for half an hour to return to me. In the mean time I marched down ye river very silently with the rest of the forces at the place appointed. I threw up a breast work with Fashines & made a raft that held 5 men, but before I could get men over, Brice returned & ye enemy waiting on him at ye contrary side and immediately to firing we went; I ordered the Raft off, the enemy wounded 2 of the men thereon, I got 2 more to supply it, and they got over safe, and tho' contrary to my orders they imeadiately mounted the bank before more got over, yet as soon as they did the enemy run like deer, upon which our Indians tooke ye river one & all w^{ch} before I could not prevail with them to do, and pursued the enemy by night. We got all over & marched a mile when in some hours we found a Deer & a Turkey, w^{ch} was a sure sign that the Enemy did not expect us to pay them a visit on that side of the river. They were 5 South Carolina men that went first over on the Raft, for I could not prevail with one of this Country Cowardly Crew to venture, w^{ch} was a presage of what followed.

5. Before day I marched with about 100 men thro' the woods to get on the back side of ye Fort & left orders w^{ch} my major & Brice to march in ye road way by daylight with the remainder, and if I heard any shooting I would intercept ye ambuscades; but we all got to the Fort without any trouble. I imeadiately viewed the Fort with a prospective glass and found it strong as well by situation on the river's bank as Workmanship, having a large Earthen Trench thrown up against the puncheons with 2 teer of port holes; the lower teer they could stop at pleasure with plugs, & large limbs of trees lay confusedly about it to make the approach intricate, and all about much with large reeds & canes to run into people's legs. The Earthen work was so high that it signified nothing to burn the puncheons, & it had 4 round Bastions or Flankers; the enemy says it was a runaway negro taught them to fortify thus, named Harry, whom Dove Williamson sold into Virginia for roguery & since fled to the Tuscaruros. Yet hoping to

finish the war by this stroke, where now all the principal murderers were in a pen, I encouraged my men by promises, &c. I ordered 200 Fashines to be made which ye palatines well understood to do, I had them presently done. It is too tedious to inform yo' Hon' all the particulars how I ordered the Attack; but in short, when we got within 10 or 12 yards of the Fort the enemy made a terrible fire upon us without the least damage in the world, but this country base, cowardly people hearing the shott strike their Fashines, threw both them & their arms away & run for life, wth not only left themselves exposed but also all those that went under their shelters; this encouraged the enemy to renew the firing, who deservedly shott sevⁿ of them in their backs. In the mean time my brave South Carolina men * 23 of this country undauntedly kept their order. I ordered them to keep their stations until I brought up the runaways. But all my endeavour was in vain, tho' I mauled sevⁿ wth my cutlass, and as soon as they saw me running towards them they would scamper into the swamp that was hard by. I, seeing the confusion & being afraid that the number that drew the enemy's fire was insufficient to come at the Fort by assault, I ordered a retreat which was bravely managed, for every man got his Fashine on his back, and of my own number I had but one wounded; the most of them had 10 or more shott in his Fashine, but of the runaways there were 1 killed & 18 wounded and of the 23 that stood by my men there were 3 killed & 2 wounded, in all 4 killed and 20 wounded. It rained smartly during the attempt, wth proved a great hindrance. I ordered the Indians to make a false attack on the contrary side, which they did with such caution that they had not a man hurt. At night I ordered some of my men to go up & bring off the dead men wth was performed, only 1 man they could not find. I endeavored to encourage the men to renew the attack in the night, but in vain, for I could get but 16 with my own men, who never refused me anything I putt them upon.

March 6. I being uneasy how to dispose of my wounded men, I marched with 30 men along the River side for 6 mile, where it flows into Neuse to view the country and send an express to Neuse Garrison to bring up canoes to

carry off ye wounded. In this march we mett 2 enemys who were so hard chased, that they threw away their packs & Guns & took the River. When I came to the Ferrying place on the Neuse, ye enemy on the other side fired at us, so I considered it impracticable to send an express without a strong detachment which I could not spare. At this 6 mile were new houses abuilding & plantations a clearing by ye Cove & Neuse Indians confederates to the Tuscaroras who deserted their other towns to be nearer the main body. As soon as I returned to the camp I ordered wooden spades to be made & more Fashines & poles got ready, and in the dark of the evening I crept on my belly within 30 yards of the Fort & perceived a curious plan to make a breast-work, that had more command of the enemys canoes & water than they had themselves. To work I went & by morning had a re-intrenchment that held 50 men. I doing of this I had 2 of my own brisk men wounded.

7th. The enemy being terrified at our near approach, began to quit the Fort, but my men fired so hard at ye canoes that obliged them to return, I imeadiately ordered a party over the River, and so blocked up the Fort on all sides, then the enemy when they wanted water would send down the bank one of the English captives to fetch it, our men called to them to have patience, for by next morning they should be delivered, at which the enraged desperate enemy began to torture them and in our hearing put to death a girle of 8 years of Mr. Taylors, upon this the relations of the other captives, came crying & beging of me to have compassion of the innocents, w^{ch} was renewed by Cryes & lamentations of the Captives being about 35 or 40 yards of them, at last I was prevailed upon to call to the enemy, who sent Mrs. Perce to me to treat about their delivery, she having 5 children within, w^{ch} ye enemy refused on any terms to do but on condition I would raise the siege, otherwise they would put them all to death and fight to the last man & beat us off.

After an hours consideration, having consulted all the officers, upon this I with two more went up to the Fort gates to speak with the head man who dare not come out to me, I perceived two reintrenchments within the Fort &

perceived a great number of men. I ordered one of my men to go in but they would not let him, pleading he might have pocket pistols, I perceived ye head men & others to tremble exceedingly. I found that in case I broke in, I should have hard work against a parcel of desperate villians who would do all the mischief they could before their death. I knew I had not 30 men I could entirely depend upon, which if some of them were killed or wounded the rest of them would leave me in the lurch. Ammunition was so scarce with the North Carolina men, that some of them had not above 4 charges. I considered that if the place was relieved by the upper towns the enemy brag'd of as much as of the assistance of the senicas, most of my men would run away, & it would be 2 nights more before I could penetrate the Fort for want of spades & Hods, the ground being so rooty our wooded tools worked but slowly. And lastly I had more wounded men than I knew well how to take care of, and if the number should increase upon meeting a repulse I should be forced to leave them to the mercy of ye most Barbarous enemy. All wth considerations obliged me to agree. That upon their delivering me up 12 Captives then in the Fort immediately, & 2 canoes (wth I pretended was to convey ye captives down) and on the 12th day after deliver me up 22 more captives 24 negroes that were hid in other places I would raise ye seige and that there should be a truce for the 12 days that they may find out & bring the captives securely to Batchelours creek which is within 6 mile of New Bern where also the head men of the Tuscaroras was to meet me to treat about Peace, then I suffered 2 to go out to give notice along the Neuse River to their partys not to shoot at ye canoes when they went down, this they performed very faithfully, for the canoes met with sev^l that spoke kindly to them, and told them they hoped before long to be good friends. Now for the delivery of the rest of the Captives I have only the faith of savages and the 19th instant will discover it.

March 8. I left ye Fort & that night crossed ye River of Neuse at 6 miles off by the help of the canoes.

9th. I marched 20 long miles, in which march I passed thro' Core town wth certainly is the most lovely, pleasant-

est, Richest piece of land in either Carolina upon a navigable River. The Cores deserted it, and hid their corn, w^{ch} is in abundance, in a great Swamp on the contrary sides of the River. I sent partys to search for it, for we are in extreme necessity. This day arrived here, being ye seat of the wise Baron. By the enclosed memorial sent to the Assembly here now sitting, you will perceive the barbarous entertainment I have had, which the Gov^r could not help, for the people regard him no more than a broom staff, they pay much more deference to my cutlass which I now & then send some of their toping Dons.

I must not forget one Mr. Mitchell, a Swiss brave gentleman, who for true valor & presence of mind in ye midst of action, accompanied with a gentle obliging carriage & ingenious to great degree rendered him ye most acceptable companion in this, my last Ramble. This good tempered gentleman is an agent here & in Portsmouth for the Canton of Bern, he had a mind to see South Carolina. I whetted his inclination as much as I could by showing the difference between both Governments.

I am, Your Hon^r Most Obedient humble Servant,
Jno. Barnwell.

Fort Barnwell, April 20th, 1712.

May it please your Hon^r:

I will pursue my usual method of informing you of my proceedings by way of Journal. Inclosed in my last you will find a memorial presenting to view ye miserable condition I was reduced to by the wilfull neglect, designs & controversies of this government, who starved us here lest we should get provisions to enable us to depart their ungrateful service. Between ye date of my last & the 25th of March, Myself, Major Makay, Capt. Bull & sev^l of my men fell sick & a great number of Indians of whom 4 or 5 died. My Major is just recovered. Capt. Bull not yet & more of my men in ye like case, all this occasioned thro' scarce & bad Diete & great cold. This prevented my meeting ye Enemy ye 19th instant at the place appointed, so I got Capt. Mitchell to go, but ye Enemy were worse than their words, w^{ch} to make them sensible of I ordered my * * out who return-

ed with 3 scalps. In the mean time the Assembly answered my Memorial with a paper full of Resolutions & addresses wherein they tell me they passed an act in emulation of South Carolina but they are so choice of it that tho' it was a month ago they & some of them out of some refined kind of Politics keeps it private to themselves. I say some of them because I spoke both to some of ye Council & Assembly men who gave their votes & signed it that protested they could not inform me whether their men had 3d. or 12d. a day, this is extremely ridiculous & so hardly credible that when any body reads this & not consider that I write to ye government who placed me in this hon'ble post, they could not give credit to it. When I examined a little further I found that 2 or 3 of ye Assembly supplied ye rest of their wise Brethren with such plenty of punch that they voted, acted signed & strip'd stark naked & boxt it fairly two & two, all the same day, Gov' Hyde Collo. Boyd a member of ye Council, the only ragged gown parson with Mr. Speaker, the Provost Marshall with another hon^{ble} member and so round it went. A good deal of such stuff as this made me laugh heartly since I came here where truly I had but small inclination to mirth and I fancy you will do so when I tell you Col. Boyd informed me I was the occasion of all this for they were so long drinking my health that they knew not what they did, while poor me drink cold water, wishing for a little salt to season their grass & wampee I fed on instead of bread. I ought have gone this time to Little River & have partaken with ye rest, but then I should return to Charlesfown Commander in Chief of myself & slaves, put ye government to another £4000 charge when they should be in so good a humor as they were this time. Col. Daniel will inform you ye distance between Coretown & Little River is above 200 miles. Excuse me for this Stuff. I am obliged to lay things naked that your Hon' may not puzzle yourself to conceive the true Reason of ye rest of their seeming unaccountable Politicks.

March 25th. As soon as I recovered I ordered a garri-son at Durhams over against Bath Town on ye South shore of Pamplico, to render ye communication between Pamplico

& Neuse more practicable by Land, it being but 25 miles across the necke & 30 miles by water.

28. I ordered all the horses & Baggage to be transported from North side of Pamplico to ye Southside of Neuse that I might be ready to go home as soon as I could get provisions for 6 days unto ye Cape Feare Indians.

29th. Willing to inform myself whether the Enemy maintained their Fort & to get some corn if possible, I marched with 15 white men & 30 Indians (not having provisions for a greater party) though this may be called a rash attempt, yet the Success answered ye opinion I had of the enemy I took Drums & Trumpets. I encountered nothing till I came to Handcock's town where Scouts surprised a party of the Enemy who were conveying corn into their Fort & brought in * * As soon as I heard the war whoop I ordered ye Drums & Trumpets to alarm & immediately marched up to 300 yards of the Fort & stayed a quart^r. of an hour in wth time I got & secured some corn. I found they had built a new fort that extended from the old one to the ground of my former attack, a large ditch surrounded ye palisadoes & tho' there were in 6 y'ds of it I retreated to this place discovering 100 bushels of corn hid up & down in the swamp. I pitched upon a place so naturally fortified that with a little Labour 50 men could keep off 5000. It lyes nigh the middle of Core Town on a point between Neuse River & a fine Branch two sides being 30 feet high full of hanging rocks & springs, and the 3d side gently inclining to the plane like a natural Glacis which I fortified for 180 feet to make each side equal, it is 1500 paces to the next wood, only on ye sides of ye hill and on both sides the brook there are large timber trees & firewood intirely wthin command of the Fort & lyeth 20 miles above New Bern & 7 Mile from K. Hancock's town, it is a very charming place.

30th. I sent express to new Bern to bring up some boats & tools; in the night they arrived. I imeadiately sent to bring into my Fort some corn & built Hutts to preserve it in, & sent for all my Indians (to encamp there), being dispersed all over the country to subsist the better.

31st. This day my Yamisees brought me a scalp be-

longing to one of ye enemy's scouts. I ordered the Indians to get parched corn flouer ready in order to return as soon as my horses come.

April 1st. At last I received an express from Gov. Hyde that Coll^o Boyd was coming to join me wth 70 men. That there was 2 sloops sailed with provisions and that a new Turn was given to affairs, and for the future I should have no reason to complain. This rejoiced me so that I sent express to ye sev^{al} Garrisons of Neuse to join me with all their able men; I ordered the new arrived corn to be brought to my Fort, and this night came up to me 10 gallons of rum, 2 casks of cider & a cask of wine.

April 2nd. The fame of this liquor encouraged my white men in a few days to 153 but was much surprised when I could not furnish them with more than 7 bullets a man & ye powder, & one of ye sloops having 115 bushels of corn to maintain the people that was coming to joine me gave out all but 52, wth together wth all the corn I got with ye hazard of my life they devoured before they left me. As to the South Carolina Sloop wth was barbarously stopt untill this day & my letter from y^r Hon^{ble} kept from me under ye pretense of loading corn for ye army, was sent to Bath-town with rum to sell for the Gov^r and the corn put ashore there above 120 miles from ye army. Pray take Capt. Adlar's Deposition.

3. My scouts brought me a scalp of one of ye enemy's scouts this day. From this to ye 6th instant I waited for ye sev^{al} detachments. All ye Field officers came without a dram, a bit of meese bisket or any kind of meat but hungry stomachs to devour my parcht corn flower, and they began to grumble for better victuals wth putt me in such a passion at all kinds of ill usages since I came here that I ordered one of their majors to be tyed neck & heels & kept him so, and whenever I heard a saucy word from any of them I imeadiately cutt him, for without this they are the most impertinent, imperious, cowardly Blockheads that ever God created & must be used like negros if you expect any good of them. I gott 2 three pounders, 2 patteraros, 7 Granardo shells, 22 Great Shott but hardly powder enough for 10 discharges. Coll^o Mitchell contrived sev^{al} sorts

of Ingenious Fireworks, & a mortar to throw them into the Fort; these things I gott without any help from ye Publick.

7th. At night I marched with 153 white men & 128 Indians to K. Hancock's Fort, and before day blockt it up on all hands without any loss. For we were there before ye enemy was aware of us. From this to the 17th the siege lasted w^{ch} was by way of approach, by w^{ch} time we gained ye ditch & sevⁿ times fired ye pallisades w^{ch} ye enemy like desperate villians defended at an amazing rate. This siege for variety of action, salleys, attempts to be relieved from without, can't I believe be paralleled ag^t Indians. Such bold attacks as they made at our trenches flinted the edge of those Raw Soldiers, that tho' they were wholly under ground yet they would quitt their posts and with extreme difficulty be prevailed upon to resume them. The subtell Enemy finding the disadvantage they were under in sallying open to attack our works too ye same method as we did and digged under ground to meet our approaches, w^{ch} obliged us to make sevⁿ traverses and false approaches to deceive them. At last we got to the ditch and ye enemy had a hollow way under their pallisades that as fast as we filled ye ditch they would carry away the Fashines, & tho' we fired ye pallisades yet we could not maintain it. My men were so cowardly in ye trenches I was afraid to venture them to assault ye pallisades, and if I had gained them it would have been nothing towards reducing ye Fort. So as I was resolved to let the pallisades stand & work up to them, and then they would prove as good to us as the enemy; but this 15 foot cost us so much time untill I was thro' extreme famine obliged to hearken to a capitulation for the surrend'ng thereof upon articles, w^{ch} leaves above 100 murderers unpunished besides the women & children of those villians killed & executed. Since my former attempts Virginia furnished them with 400 buckskins worth of ammuniti^{on} w^{ch} I was informed of by Gov^r Hyde's letters and ye relation of ye redeemed captives. If North Carolina had but furnished me with but 4 days' provisions more I had in spite all enemys, without firing many gunns more, entirely

made a glorious end of the war. This Fort in both attacks cost me 6 white men & 1 Indian killed & 35 white men & 1 Indian wounded, but it is * * believed ye Report ye Captives give of ye enemy's loss considering how they were fortified but proceeded from their foolish salleys, wth as they were desperate attempts so it is inconceivable what they meant by it, for we had 40 to one when they entangled themselves amongst our Trenches. If I have time before the Fleet sails I will in a sheet give you a journal of the siege, and in the mean time here are the heads of the Articles, Viz:

First. To deliver up all the white captives and negroes immediately that are in ye Fort the rest in 10 days at my Fort.

2. To deliver up K. Hancock & 3 men notorious murderers that are alive & shall be named by ye Governor.

3rd. To deliver up all the horses, skins & plunder what in ye Fort immediately & the rest at my town in ten days.

4th. To come yearly to the Governor in March & pay Tribute.

5. To deliver 3 hostages immediately, viz: The brothers of the Tuscarora king & the cove king.

6. To furnish me with all the corn in ye Fort for the departure of my Indians.

7. To make complaints regularly to Magistrates upon any quarrel between them & whites.

8th. To plant only on Neuse River the Creek the Fort is on quitting all claims to other Lands.

9th. To quitt all pretentions to planting, Fishing, hunting or ranging to all Lands lying between Neuse River & Cape Feare, that entirely to be left to the So. Carolina Indians, and to be treated as Enemys if found in those Ranges without breach of peace, and the Enemy's line shall be between Neuse & Pamplico * fishing on both sides Bear River.

10th The flanks next the attack to be demolished immediately and the English have Liberty to march thro' the same with all Ensigns of hon' and the rest of the Fort to be demolished in 2 days & never to build more Forts.

Lastly. In 20 days wait on the Governor & sign these & such other articles as shall be agreed upon; all these articles were performed thus:

1st. 24 Captives children were delivered & 2 negroes one of w^{ch} being a notorious Rogue was cutt to pieces immediately.

2d. King Hancock was gone to Virginia they will deliver him and 3 others when the Governor names them.

3d. Most of the horses' skins & plunder they sold the Virginia Traders, the remainder w^{ch} but little they delivered.

4. They would yearly come to pay tribute.

5. They delivered 2 sons of the Tuscaroras King & a Brother of the Cove King.

6. This was the hardest article, however, I got as much as furnished 40 Indians Essaws and Palatchees & sent them away, but to my great loss one of my slaves ran away with them. I gave Mr. C. £35 for him & I suppose he is gone thither. Let me beg your Hon^{ty} favour to get him for me.

7, 8, 9. Intirely agreed to by ye Tuscaruro Indians, but grunted at by the Coves upon which the quarrelled, and had I but 4 days provisions I had contrived the matter so well that in that time I could oblige ye Tuscaroras to have delivered all the Coves for slaves. I will take another time to tell you how.

10. They broke down Flanker. I ordered 2 files of So. Carolina men to take possession of the breach. Then I drew the whole body up before the breach & marched them into ye Fort. 2 Trumpets, 2 Drumms, So. Carolina Standard, Yamassee & Apalatchka, Col. Boyd, Coll. Mitchell, Major Makay, Major Cole, myself gentlemen volunteers 2 & 2, So. Carolina men 2 & 2, ye Yamassee Cap^{ty} 2 & 2. I refused these country men to march with me Friday, but after I had gone thro' ye Fort (which amazed me) they had Liberty, for I never saw such subtile contrivance for Defence, but I found a good fire would have made greater Havock than I expected. There was a good number of sick & wounded & a very great mortality which with their nastiness produced such stink that I as soon as the Colour was raised on the Fort and the great

guns fired & shrill huzzas, I made a short sharp speech to ye Rebels who hid all their arms & prostrated themselves their wives & children in my power, hoping I would be as good as my word & not take this advantage to murder them.

I might see by the strength of the place a good many would be killed before it could be forced. Some base people was urging to take this opportunity but I would sooner die. In truth they were murderers, but if our Indians found that there could be no dependence in our promises, it might prove of ill consequence besides 70 odd were not there wth was a number sufficient to hinder all North Carolina from planting & I told them if they did approve of what I had done they might mend it which put them to silence.

When we began the siege besides hardy boys that could draw bow there were 46 men at the Fort. I ordered 200 Volunteers to number them at this time, tho' none agreed in the exact number yet they all agreed as there was above 80 so there was not one hundred.

I am wild exclaiming against this place in writing but when I kiss your Hand I have such a tale to tell of the bare faced villainys daily committed here as will make y^r Hon^r for the future use this country as Virginia does. To spare my horses I walked on foot and came here, but now I find 2 of my horses rid to death the other 2 stolen, for after 10 days are not found, svⁿ of my men are in the same case.

If yo^r Hon^r doth not think fitt to send back the shallop for me * * I would come by this opportunity but am unwilling to leave men * * * of whom 1 is killed, 10 wounded & 4 sick, so have not above 7 or 8 well with me.

May So. Carolina flourish when I bleed & suffer * * * body do ten times more than I can pretend to do for its advancement.

May * * me and my poor men, and send some corn to help ye poor Yamassees home, they * * when all others Left me in the midst of my greatest extremity.

I am with * *

Your Hon^r most obedient Servant,
Barnwell.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

THE GREAT SEAL OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.—The Editor of this magazine is so often called upon to refute a myth to the effect that the great seal of the Confederate States is in South Carolina that he hopes the following letter on file in the office of the Historical Commission in Columbia, will come to the attention of all investigators who may be interested in the subject:

Washington, D. C., December 22d, 1888.

My Dear Quitman:

I congratulate you upon your election to your high office, and I am sure that you will fill it with honor and credit. As a mark of my appreciation for your re-installment, I desire to present the office through its present incumbent with the fac-simile of the great seal of the Confederate States.

The great seal which was finally adopted by the Confederate States of America, was received from England, where it was made, not very long before the termination of our tremendous struggle for a separate and independent Government. It was designed by Honorable Thomas J. Semmes, then a Confederate States Senator from Louisiana, and the equestrian statue is copied from that of Washington in the State House grounds at Richmond.

At the time of the evacuation of Richmond when our army was trudging through the mud and fighting its way to Appomattox, the seal was overlooked in the hurry of packing and one who found it gave it to Col. John T. Pickett, late of this City, a true and devoted Confederate, and since the war he sent to England and had these copies made and gave me three of them.

The great seal which was used prior to the receipt of this one was a very simple affair, and there is a legend concerning it to the effect that when the train was crossing the Savannah at Lowndesville, rumor spread that hostile calvary were near by on the Georgia side, and the party who had charge of the seal declared his purpose that it should never fall into inimical hands, and walking to the end of the ferry dropped it over as near the centre of the River as his eye could measure.

This representation of the seal is a memento of a great and heroic struggle of brave men and brave women for the success of a cause then freighted with all their hope and dearest to their hearts. No soldier who acted well his part in the work which protracted the unequal contest so long, has cause to blush for the result. No man possessed of power of discrimination and sound judgment of the motives which impel the action of men will question the devotion of an American citizen to his re-united country because of his loyalty to the duty before him during that terrible period. However men may differ as to the policy and principles upon which our country is or should be governed, those who passed through that ordeal of danger

and privation, who fought and lost, will cherish with pride the memory of the heroic endurance and manhood with which the struggle was upheld and maintained.

With best wishes for your success in all the undertakings of life,

I am,

Yours truly,

W^m. E. Earle

To Hon. Quitman Marshal,
Secretary of State,
South Carolina.

COPYRIGHTS AND PATENTS GRANTED BY SOUTH CAROLINA.—

In the office of the Secretary of State at Columbia there is a volume entitled "Georgia Grants" on the first page of which is this inscription:

Register Book

of the Titles of Books to be published in the State of South Carolina, kept in Pursuance of An Act of the Legislature of the said State passed the 26th day of March 1784. Entitled An Act for the Encouragement of Arts and Sciences.

On the three succeeding pages the following copyrights and patents were recorded, after which such recording was discontinued and the remainder of the volume was used to record the plats and grants of such lands lying on the north side of the Toogaloo as had been granted to settlers by Georgia authorities under the impression that the territory lying between the Toogaloo and Keowee rivers belonged to Georgia:¹

Secretary's Office Charleston April 20th: 1785—

In Conformity to An Act of the Legislature of this State passed the 26th March 1784 Entitled "an Act for the encouragement of arts and sciences" The Honorable David Ramsey Esquire Registers a Work Called the History of the Revolution in South Carolina from a British Province to an Independent state between the years 1774 and 1783.—

In Conformity to the above Specified Act, Henry Osborne Registers an original Work Entitled "An English Grammar Adapted to the Capacities of Children".

June 30th: In Conformity to the above Specified Act Noah Webster Registers an Original Work Entitled "An Institute of the English Language in three parts."—

On the fifth day of February 1787 Robert Squibb Registers a Work called "The Gardener's Calendar for South Carolina, Georgia and North Carolina, Containing an account of Work necessary to be done

¹By the conventional agreement entered into between the two States in 1788 the Toogaloo River was made the boundary line and these lands, which lay on the north side of the Toogaloo and which had been granted out by Georgia authorities, were subsequently confirmed to their holders by the South Carolina authorities and copies made of the plats thereof recorded in Georgia. These are the copies.

in the kitchen and Fruit Gardens every Month in the year, with Instructions for performing the same, also particular directions relative to Soil and Situation adapted to the different kinds of plants and Trees Most proper for Cultivation in these States, By Robert Squibb Nursery and Seedsman of Charleston, South Carolina. Charleston printed by Samuel Wright and C^o: for R. Squibb.—1787.—

Nicolas Pike of Newberry Port in the State of Massachusetts on the fourteenth day of February 1787 Registers a Work intituled "A New and Complete System of arithmetic Composed for the Use of the Citizens of the United States by Nicolas Pike A. M.

On this Eleventh day of October 1788 The Honorable John Fauchereaud Grimke Esq^r. Registers an original Work entitled "The South Carolina Justice of Peace containing all the Duties Powers and Authorities of that Office as regulated by the Laws now of force in this State and adapted both to the Parish and County Magistrates, to which is adapted a great variety of Warrants, Indictments and other precedents, interspersed under their several Heads, and a summary of several of the Determinations which have been had in the Courts of this State upon the Subjects herein treated of."—And of which a Certificate is this day given to him—

On the thirteenth day of March 1789 Hugh Templeton has deposited in the Secretary's Office, Two plans, one said to be "a Compleat Draft of a Carding Machine that will Card Eighty pounds of Cotton per Day"—the other "a Compleat Draft of a Spinning Machine with eighty four Spindles that will spin with one man's attendance ten Pounds of good Cotton yarn per Day"—

On the first day of April 1789 John Curry of the City of Charleston has deposited in the Secretary's office a Model of a Machine for picking or Ginning Cotton,—

An account of the Construction and Principles of Briggs and Longstreet's Steam Engine; for the use of which an exclusive Right was granted to the Inventors for fourteen years by an Ordinance of the Legislature dated at Charleston the day of February 1788.—

This Engine consists of a Boiler, Two Cylinders and a Condenser constructed in the following manner Viz— The Boiler consists of two metallic Vessels globular, or nearly so, placed one within the other so as to leave a small interstice between, in which Interstice the boiling Water is contained. The inner Vessel contains the fuel, the Flame of which passes through a spiral Flue winding round the outside of the outer Vessel from the Bottom to the Top—the Steam is conveyed by a Pipe from the Boiler into an Interstice between—

The Two Cylinders which are placed horizontally one within the other, from whence it is admitted alternately *into* each end of the Inner Cylinder in which it impels a Piston to vibrate both ways with equal

force—It is also admitted alternately to pass from each end of the inner cylinder—(all the Communications to and from which, are opened and shut by a single cock) by means of Pipes into The Condenser, which is a metallic Vessel having a large surface in Contact with Cold water, The condensed steam or warm water is drawn out of it by a Pump—

Recorded April 1st: 1789—

J. Briggs }
W^m Longstreet }

